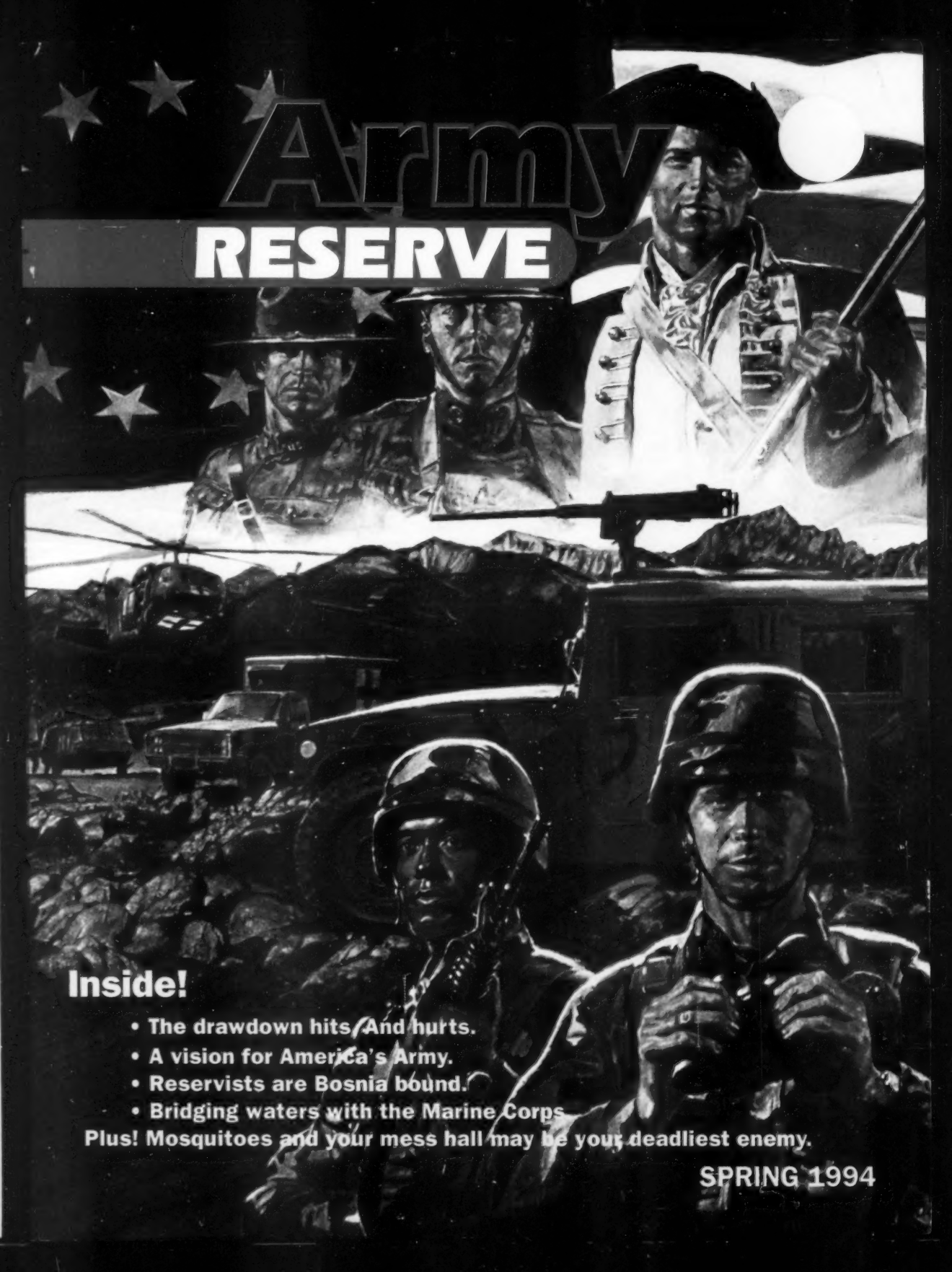
Army
RESERVE
Inside!
• The drawdown hits. And hurts.
• A vision for America's Army.
• Reservists are Bosnia bound.
• Bridging waters with the Marine Corps
Plus! Mosquitoes and your mess hall may be your deadliest enemy.
SPRING 1994

An Army Reserve Historical Painting by Jim Dietz.

The citizen-soldiers of the American Revolution were the precursors of U.S. Army Reservists who proudly serve our country today. Through the years, in World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, Panama, the Cold War, the Persian Gulf and other crises, Army Reservists have answered the call to duty. Army Reservists have also contributed to our national security through humanitarian and nation-building actions both overseas and at home. (Unit Retention NCOs may order a copy of this print (RPI#472) through their RPI system.)

Army Reserve magazine's
40th Anniversary Year!

Army Reserve
Magazine

Since 1954. America's largest circulating military magazine.

Volume 40, Number 1 **SPRING 1994**

FEATURES

9 FACING UP TO DRAWING DOWN
The drawdown means more than just eliminating units - it means losing jobs and saying goodbye to friends.

10 AMERICA'S ARMY
No longer called the "Total Force," today we are part of a new "America's Army."

11 "EEEOOOOWWWW!"
North Dakotans combine Fort McCoy blood, Denver glue and National Guard helicopters into a realistic exercise.

12 BRIDGING MORE THAN WATER
A ribbon bridge joins Army Reserve soldiers and active duty Marines with innovative joint training.

14 FINAL DAYS OF THE COLD WAR
Cold War weapons and equipment are being readied, recycled or returned to the United States.

16 BEWARE: THE HIDDEN ENEMY
The casualty rates from mosquitoes or your mess hall can be far higher than actual combat.

18 SCANNER SPEEDS CARGO TRACKING
The 1176th Transportation Terminal Unit tests a new "RF" on-line scanning system.

20 "THEY'RE HERE TO DO WHAT?"
The Command Logistics Review Team is available to assist units in improving their logistical readiness.

21 WORKING ON THE RAILROAD
Soldiers from the Army's only railway battalion keep the tracks clear and the trains rolling.

23 IT'S ABOUT MOUT
Military Operations in Urban Terrain require a variety of specialized fighting skills and techniques.

DEPARTMENTS

FROM THE CHIEF 4
UPDATE 5
PEOPLE 24
IN REVIEW 26
LISTEN UP! 26
WORLD WAR II 27
MAILCALL 28
ARMY SHORTS 30

Back cover photo by Larry Lettera. *Riggers from the 421st Quartermaster Company, (Air Drop Supply), Fort Valley, Ga., finish loading a pallet of supplies on a runway at Rhein-Mein Air Base, near Frankfurt, Germany. The supplies are bound for Bosnia-Herzegovina.*

MAJOR GENERAL MAX BARATZ
ACTING CHIEF, UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE

AL SCHILF
CHIEF, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

"The Secretary of Defense shall require the complete and current dissemination to all Reserves and the Public, of information of interest to the Reserve Components."
Section 278, Title 10, U.S. Code

Army Reserve magazine

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Maj. Gen. Max Baratz nominated for Chief

Appointment as Chief, Army Reserve awaits Congressional approval

MAJ. GEN. MAX BARATZ HAS been nominated to serve as the next Chief, Army Reserve, Washington, D.C. and Commanding General of the U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC) in Atlanta, Ga.

Baratz' previous assignment was USARC deputy commanding general. The White House has forwarded his nomination to Congress for approval.

Baratz was commissioned as an infantry officer in 1956 through Army ROTC, and served on active duty as a platoon leader in the 3rd Battalion, 18th Infantry, at Fort Riley, Kan.

His Army Reserve service began in 1957 when he transferred to engineer branch and joined the 485th Engineer Battalion as a platoon leader. His next assignments included two years as an engineer company commander, where he was promoted to captain; two years each as a battalion adjutant and S-4; and as a major, four years as an S-3.

In 1970 Baratz was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and assumed command of the 863rd Engineer Battalion.

After assignments with the 416th Engineer Command as assistant chief of staff for supply and maintenance, and assistant chief of staff for plans and operations, Baratz was promoted to colonel and named chief of staff. As a brigadier general, he served as the 416th's deputy commander.

In 1983 he took command of the 416th, and was promoted to major general on Feb. 29, 1984.

From 1987 to 1991 Baratz served as U.S. Forces Command Deputy Commanding General for Reserve Affairs (IMA).

Maj. Gen. Max Baratz

From 1984 through 1990 he also served as a member of the Army Reserve Forces Policy Committee for the 4th and 5th Army areas and later as cochairman for the full committee.

As a civilian, Baratz has been a member of the Midwest Stock Exchange since the late 1960's and in the investment community for almost 20 years. He was Executive Vice President of Billings, Inc., one of the oldest member firms of the Midwest Stock Exchange.

Baratz has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal with Two Oak Leaf Clusters, Army Commendation Medal, and the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal with Two Oak Leaf Clusters.

Despite turmoil and the drawdown, we're happier

We're more satisfied and committed, but there's too much "waiting around" on weekend drills

COMMITMENT TO THE ARMY RESERVE IS AT its highest level since 1988 when the Army Reserve began surveying Reservists. Over 78% of respondents intend to stay beyond their current obligation (up from 70% in 1991); and 74% report being satisfied with their service in the Reserve (up from 69% in 1991).

As expected, commitment varies with rank, with 90% of officers, 87% of NCOs and 53% of enlisted personnel intending to stay.

"Enlisted soldiers' responses are especially important because they leave the Reserve at a higher rate than any other group," said Lt.Col. Ted Pusey, Office of the Chief, Army Reserve.

Although many of the problems cited by junior enlisted soldiers remain the same, the problems are rated as less serious. For example:

—37% felt let down by differences in the challenge between basic training and unit duties, a decrease from 41% in 1991.

—36% said they spend much of their weekend drill time waiting around, down from 40% in 1991.

"Today, Army Reservists are getting paid faster and more efficiently," said Pusey, "and this is reflected in the survey results." Over 75% of new soldiers are receiving their first drill pay within two months, up from 48% in 1988.

Low pay and failure to get promoted continue to be the top two reasons soldiers give for why they might leave. Almost 73% said promotions were handled fairly, up from 65% in 1988.

"The Desert Storm experience and renewed emphasis on training could explain why more soldiers are feeling better trained," said Pusey. Over 88% feel they are trained to operate wartime and mobilization equipment, up from 85%, and 80% are satisfied with the state of their equipment, up from 77% in 1991.

Although 74% of enlisted soldiers feel their family is well-informed, Pusey said there is still tremendous room for improvement.

Three-fourths of all soldiers surveyed believe "some" or "a lot of" improvement is needed in preparing families for a mobilization. Pusey said the Army Reserve is working to improve family support programs by training leaders and family members at 14 two-day sessions nationwide as part of the two-year old Family Program Academy.

The 1993 survey of 6,200 soldiers was conducted by AmerInd, Inc., of Alexandria, Va. It is the fifth annual survey to ask about attitudes and experiences of Army Reservists.

The survey focused on attitudes of three key groups: junior enlisted personnel, medical personnel, and soldiers who have been mobilized or deployed.

During the survey, some units were being inactivated as part of the overall downsizing of the U.S. Armed Forces. At the same time, Operation Restore Hope in Somalia was underway, and Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm were fresh in soldiers' memories.

Attitudes of doctors, nurses and licensed practical nurses (LPNs) are similar to those of non-medical personnel. But LPNs are less satisfied and less committed.

All medical personnel are more satisfied with annual training and slightly less satisfied with weekend drill training than other soldiers. Over 90% of both groups said they would report if mobilized, but significantly more medical personnel (36% versus 25% for non-medical) said time away from their job due to mobilization would be a serious problem.

In general, attitudes toward the Army Reserve are as positive among soldiers who have been mobilized as among soldiers who have not. Nearly 70% of both groups are satisfied with the Army Reserve and over 75% intend to stay beyond their current obligation. However, mobilized Reservists are slightly less satisfied with weekend drill training and slightly more satisfied with annual training. ★

RECREATION

Recreation center opens at Disney World

How do you get *IN* to this "Mickey Mouse" outfit?

THE FIRST ARMED FORCES RECREATION center in the continental United States has opened at Walt Disney World Resort in Orlando, Fla. The recreation center offers affordable prices and first-class accommodations to Army Reservists and their guests.

Shades of Green hotel, open to active, reserve and retired military, and Appropriated and Non-Appropriated Fund civilians and their guests, has three swimming pools, lighted tennis courts, a fitness center, two championship 18-hole golf courses and a nine-hole course.

Benefits of staying at Shades of Green include free transportation into the Disney World parks, early access to the Magic Kingdom on certain days, and savings on theme park tickets.

Hotel rates for a room with two adults are $49 for E-1 through E-5 and GS-7 and below; $73 for E-6, E-7, O-1, O-2, WO-1 and GS-8 through GS-12; $85 for E-8, E-9, O-3 through O-5, CWO-2 through CWO-5, and GS-13 through 15; $92 for 0-6 and above and GS-16 and above.

For reservations call (407) 824-3600 or fax (407) 824-3665. ★

REAL ESTATE

Army Reserve owns four new forts

McCoy, Parks, Hunter Liggett and Pickett move to USAR

COMMAND, CONTROL AND OWNERSHIP of four military active Army installations were transferred to the U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC) in Atlanta on Dec. 10, 1993.

Full ownership and control of Fort McCoy, Wis., Fort Hunter Liggett, Calif., Fort Pickett, Va., and Camp Parks, Calif. will be completed after a two-year transition period.

The Department of Army decision for the USARC to assume command of several installations whose primary mission is to support reserve component training was based on the desire to give the Army Reserve the resources and control to better manage training efforts and increase readiness, officials said.

Most of the missions, functions and organizational structures of the installations will remain the same, said officials. A major change may be the conversion of a number of military positions to civilian positions over the next two years. ★

PERSONNEL

"Dangerous" jobs open to women

"Direct ground combat" more clearly defined

WOMEN WILL NO LONGER BE EXcluded from military specialties simply because the jobs are dangerous, according to a new Department of Defense policy.

The policy should allow servicewomen to serve in some combat support jobs from which they are now excluded because the "risk rule" has been rescinded. DoD has barred women from non-combat units where the risk was as great as that in combat units. The risk rule is being replaced by a less restrictive ground combat rule.

Women will still be barred from jobs that involve direct ground combat.

The new policy uniformly defines direct ground combat for the first time. The definition has three parts, all of which must be present to prevent service by women: women may not serve in units that engage the enemy on the ground with weapons; are exposed to hostile fire; and have a high probability of direct physical con-

tact with enemy personnel.

The Army will provide detailed justification to DoD by May 1, 1994 as to why billets are being opened or kept closed to women. ★

MONEY

Budget OKs small pay increase for '95

Mobilization training for IRR soldiers not funded

THERE IS GOOD NEWS AND BAD NEWS in the proposed fiscal year 1995 Army Reserve budget now being debated in Congress. The first of the budgets wholly prepared by the Clinton Administration, the financial blueprint proposes small increases in pay and allowances, a 16 percent increase in training and operations funds, while taking a major cut from construction.

The overall proposed budget calls for an increase of some four percent over fiscal year 1994.

The proposed budget includes:

- Pay and allowances for 242,000 members of the Selected Reserve, including 48 inactive duty training days, and 14 days of annual training for 217,060 TPU soldiers; and 14 days of annual training for 65 percent of the IMAs.
- Pay and allowances for 7,004 military technicians and 4,065 DA civilian employees.
- Pay and allowances for 11,940 AGRs.
- Full funding for all legal and regulatory environmental requirements.
- Full funding for surface operational tempo (OPTEMPO) requirements.
- Full funding of essential support operations both in the United States and overseas, including base operations and administrative support.

The budget will not fully fund Bold Shift training requirements; professional development and MOS qualification training requirements for all soldiers; mobilization training requirements for Individual Ready Reserve soldiers; basic officer training for all new ROTC graduates not entering the Active Army; air OPTEMPO requirements; depot maintenance requirements; equipment redistribution; any major construction or reduction of construction backlogs. ★

AWARDS

Teddy Roosevelt Jr. honored by new award

OCAR's top award bestowed upon top soldiers or civilians

A SPECIAL AWARD WILL SOON HONOR long-standing service to the Army Reserve.

The new Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. Memorial Award will be OCAR's top honor for civilians or soldiers who have made significant, long-term contributions to the Army Reserve.

The award is named in honor of the son of the President, a highly decorated reserve officer who served in both world wars. General Roosevelt was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously for his performance at Utah Beach during the Normandy invasion of June 6, 1944.

"General Roosevelt is the perfect example of the American citizen-soldier," said Brig. Gen. Thomas Kilmartin, Deputy Chief, Army Reserve, "He came out of civilian life in two wars to serve his country, and he received every combat decoration available to a ground soldier."

As a civilian, Roosevelt was a banker, publisher, political figure, philanthropist, author, and conservationist. His special causes included the Plattsburg Camps (a pre-World War I military training program for civilians that later became a commissioning source for reserve officers), the Boy Scouts, and the NAACP.

"We will grant very few of these awards, and to only the most significant contributors," said Kilmartin. "It's our duty to make sure that nothing but superlative service should ever be associated with General Roosevelt's."

The first recipient of the award will be named on June 6, 1994; the fiftieth anniversary of the Normandy invasion. It wil be presented on July 12, 1994, the fiftieth anniversary of General Roosevelt's death. ★

Farewell, old friends

Three hundred thirty-nine units are being inactivated during fiscal year 1994, eliminating 28,960 Army Reserve billets. The cuts are part of a five-year plan to reduce and reshape Army Reserve forces, and more inactivations will be announced each year. An additional 29,500 Army Reserve billets are scheduled to be eliminated by Sept. 30, 1999. Soldiers affected by the drawdown are eligible for transition benefits. The benefits are listed on page 16 of the Fall issue of *Army Reserve* magazine.

ALABAMA
87th Maneuver Area Command
170th Court Martial Trial Det
171st Court Martial Defense Det
173rd Legal Services Det
348th Engineer Group
15th 155 Towed Artillery Bn
493rd Military Police Co
879th Utilities Det
375th Theater Army Support Group

ARKANSAS
2370th Signal Det
5th USAR NCO Academy
1124th Decon Det (FA)
32nd International Law Claims Det
383rd Combat Engineer Co

ARIZONA
213th Court Martial Defense Det
403rd Combat Hospital
220th Legal Services Det

CALIFORNIA
6th USAR NCO Academy
91st Maneuver Area Command (Training)
818th Motor Transportation Bn (HHD)
3rd Bn,12th Special Forces (Aug)
3rd Bn,12th Special Forces (Airborne)
335th Data Processing Unit
361st Aug Bn, 1st Bde, 91st Div
663rd Topographical Co
72nd Military Judge Det
77th Court Martial Trial Det
168th Aviation Group
91st Aug Bn, 3rd Bde, 91st Div
229th Corps MI Co
14th Combat Engineer Co (Mech)
73rd International Law Claims Det
74th Court Martial Defense Det
221st International Law Claims Det
361st Aug Bn, 1st Bde, 91st Div
81st International Law Claims Det
129th Evacuation Hospital
71st Court Martial Defense Det
91st Aug Bn, Bn 3rd Bde, 91st Div
362nd Aug Bn, Bn 2nd Bde, 91st Div

COLORADO
83rd International Law Claims Det
116th Court Martial Trial Det
120th Procurement Law Det
1st Maneuver Area Cmd (Tng)
126th Military Judge Det
110th Court Martial Trial Det
87th Infantry Bn (Light)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
154th Court Martial Trial Det
156th Procurement Law Det
158th Military Judge Det
159th Court Martial Defense Det
419th NBC Element Team
207th Procurement Law Det
206th International Law Claims Det
5th Psychological Operations Group

DELAWARE
338th Air Terminal Movement Cntrl Det
275th Supply and Service Bn
360th Psychological Operations Co

FLORIDA
3387th US Army Reserve Forces School
301st Field Hospital
345th Combat Hospital
416th Transportation Bn Hqs
419th MP Combat Support Co
156th Forward Air Signal Platoon
176th Court Martial Trial Det
177th Court Martial Defense Det
3rd Bn, 11th Special Forces Bn (Airborne)
199th International Law Claims Det
310th ACR MI Det

GEORGIA
202nd Court Martial Defense Det
200th Court Martial Trial Det
449th Area Support Group
2nd USAR NCO Academy
147th Court Martial Trial Det
172nd Court Martial Trial Det

HAWAII
342nd Finance Bn

IOWA
208th Procurement Law Det
103rd Corps Support Command (HHC Det)
1st Bn, 410th Infantry
338th Financial Support Unit
3rd Bn, 14th Field Artillery
4th Target Acquisition Det
404th Corps Area Signal Co

IDAHO
86th International Law Claims Det
539th Medium Operations Supply Co

ILLINOIS
12th Special Forces Bn (Airborne)
96th Court Martial Trial Det
315th Area Support Group
85th Maneuver Command (Exercise)
677th Movement Control Det
107th Procurement Law Det
425th Transportation Brigade
624th Map Distribution Det
376th Map Distribution Det
370th Repair Parts CO
346th FA Bn Maint Support Det
431st Eng Bn Maint Support Det
890th Recovery/Evac Support Det
167th Maint Support Co
75th 8-inch SP Field Artillery Bn
346th General Support Co
166th International Law Claims Det

INDIANA
70th Bn, 4th Bde, 70th Div Aug
136th Court Martial Trial Det
972nd Combat Engineer Bn
333rd Artillery Bn

KANSAS
406th Utilities Team
115th Legal Service Det

KENTUCKY
143rd Court Martial Defense Det
100th Maneuver Command (Training)
168th Corps Support Group

LOUISIANA
31st International Law Claims Det
588th Engineer Co (Corps Cmbt)
433rd Heavy Security Co
1191st USA Transportation Terminal Unit
27th Court Martial Defense Det
692nd Maintenance Bn (HHD)
312th Infantry Bde (Sep) MI Det

MASSACHUSETTS
1169th USA Transportation Terminal Unit
1170th USA Transportation Terminal Unit
1172nd USA Transportation Terminal Unit
44th Court Martial Trial Det
45th Court Martial Defense Det
60th International Law Claims Det
46th International Law Claims Det
43rd Military Judge Det
905 NBC Element Team
1049th US Army Reserve Forces School
5th Cavalry, Troop D
187th Combat Support Bn
187th Engineer Co
187th Air Weather (Aug)
187th Separate Infantry Brigade
987th Personnel Service Co
18th Infantry Bn (Air Assault)
41st Court Martial Trial Det
35th Infantry Bn (Air Assault)

MARYLAND
510th Area Support Group
2366th Signal Det
11th Special Forces Bn (Airborne)
1006th Supply Co (GS)
195th Maintenance Co (Hvy Equip)

MAINE
3rd Bn, 16th Infantry (Air Assault)
1033rd US Army Reserve Forces School

MICHIGAN
755th Light Equipment Maint Co
38th Artillery Bn (8" SP)
791st Motor Transportation Bn (HHD)
20th Artillery Bn (8" SP)
106th Procurement Law Det

MINNESOTA
117th Court Martial Trial Det
128th Court Martial Defense Det
3rd Bn, 3rd Infantry (Light)
205th Infantry Brigade (Separate Light)
706th Air Weather Bde (Aug)
385th Engineer Group
400th NBC Recon Team
492nd Engineer Bn Co (Lt Inf Div)
11th Artillery Bn, G Bty
1st Bn, 409th Infantry (Light)
544th Maintenance Co (Hvy Equip)

MISSOURI
109th International Law Claims Det
1st Bn, 12th Special Forces (Airborne)
118th Court Martial Trial Det
129th Court Martial Defense Det
335th Bn, 2nd Bde, 5th Div (Aug)

MISSISSIPPI
305th Field Hospital
2nd Maneuver Command (Training)
389th Personnel Service Co

NORTH CAROLINA
311th Petroleum Lab Base Det
205th Legal Service Det
204th Court Martial Defense Det
350th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital

NORTH DAKOTA
218th Legal Service Det

NEBRASKA
111th Court Martial Defense Det
112th International Law Claims Det
119th Court Martial Trial Det

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1034th US Army Reserve Forces School

NEW JERSEY
451st Chemical Bn
78th Maneuver Command (Training)
238th Maintenance Bn
1175th USA Transportation Terminal Unit
461st Cargo Documentation Det
597th Cargo Documentation Det
851st Terminal Service Co
420th Repair Parts Co
469th Engineer Bn (Combat Heavy)

NEW MEXICO
210th International Law Claims Det
156th Area Support Group
469th Petroleum Group
84th Financial Support Unit

NEW YORK
50th Court Martial Trial Det
55th Court Martial Trial Det
56th Court Martial Trial Det
58th International Law Claims Det
59th International Law Claims Det
62nd Court Martial Defense Det
63rd Court Martial Defense Det
64th Court Martial Defense Det
142nd Supply Co
74th Field Hospital
351st Psychological Opns Co
5th Bn, 5th Artillery (Towed)
364th Corps Support Group
808th Station Hospital (300 bed)
807th NBC Element Team
301st Cargo Documentation Det
88th Movement Control Det
318th Transportation (Mvmt Ctrl)
121st Decon Det (FA)
1st Bn, 11th Special Forces Bn
464th Engineer Bn (Corps Cmbt)
1151st US Army Reserve Forces School
409th Personnel Services Co
817th Evacuation Hospital

OHIO
2361st Signal Det
138th Court Martial Trial Det
141st Court Martial Defense Det
209th International Law Claims Det
169th Corps Support Group
364th Engineer Group
452nd Corps Support Group
2nd Bn, 11th Special Forces (Airborne)
140th Court Martial Defense Det
324th Utilities Team, Engineer
135th Court Martial Trial Det
311th Station Hospital (300 bed)
2087th US Army Reserve Forces School
137th Procurement Law Det

OKLAHOMA
323rd Maintenance Bn (HHD)
95th Maneuver Command (Training)
33rd Court Martial Trial Det
34th Court Martial Defense Det
44th Evacuation Hospital
29th International Law Claims Det
35th Procurement Law Det
2nd Bn, 12th Special Forces (Airborne)

PENNSYLVANIA
2058th US Army Reserve Forces School
4th Bn, 92nd Artillery (155)
1st USAR NCO Academy
2374th Signal Det
184th Court Martial Trial Det
315th Engineer Group
319th Terrain Det, Engineer
443rd Area Support Group
42nd Military Law Center
155th Court Martial Trial Det
142nd Court Martial Defense Det
308th Engineer Group
1003rd General Supply Co (GS)
1005th General Supply Co (GS)
4074th USA Reception Station
157th Court Martial Defense Det
300th Field Hospital
330th Combat Engineer Bn

PUERTO RICO
820th Station Hospital
159th International Law Claims Det

RHODE ISLAND
76th Maneuver Command (Training)

SOUTH CAROLINA
180th Court Martial Trial Det
181st Legal Service Det
187th Court Martial Trial Det
190th Court Martial Defense Det

TENNESSEE
189th Court Martial Trial Det
912th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital
193rd Court Martial Defense Det
188th Legal Service Det
191st Procurement Law Det
321st Real Estate Det
148th Procurement Law Det
329th Terrain Det, Engineer

TEXAS
244th Psychological Operations Co
17th Court Martial Defense Det
211th International Law Claims Det
4161st US Army Reserve Forces School
16th Procurement Law Det
353rd Motor Trans Bn
691st Ammunition GS Co
449th Utilities Team, Engineer
114th Military Law Center
519th Maintenance Bn
22nd Court Martial Trial Det
75th Maneuver Command (Training)
14th Court Martial Defense Det
15th Court Martial Defense Det
144th Legal Service Det
430th Admin Team
13th Procurement Law Det
829th Station Hospital (300 bed)
103rd Supply Co (Hvy Mat GS)
19th Court Martial Trial Det
18th Court Martial Defense Det

UTAH
162nd COSCOM
84th Court Martial Trial Det
85th Court Martial Defense Det
536th Medium Operations Hqs Co
866th Repair Parts Co

VIRGINIA
2367th Signal Det
145th Cargo Documentation Det
149th Court Martial Defense Det
80th Maneuver Command (Training)
162nd Procurement Law Det
56th Station Hospital (500 bed)

VERMONT
1035th US Army Reserve Forces School

WASHINGTON
341st Bde Support Co
443rd NBC Element
912th NBC Element
89th International Law Claims Det
223rd Legal Service Det
226th Court Martial Trial Det
222nd Court Martial Defense Det
66th NBC Recon Team

WISCONSIN
Light Infantry Leader School
4th USAR NCO Academy
92nd Court Martial Trial Det
95th Court Martial Defense Det
4th Cavalry, Troop E
247th MI Det
99th Court Martial Trial Det
101st Court Martial Defense Det

WEST VIRGINIA
127th Legal Service Det
16th Psychological Operations Co

Gary Sheftick

PFC Roth Perkins helps a small child off the bus arriving at the Dover AFB passenger terminal. Perkins' unit, the 338th ATMC, will be inactivated in 1994.

Facing up to drawing down

"This is going to be hard. This is going to be very, very hard to do."

Compiled from stories by Terry Bluml and Gary Sheftick

"We've gone from first to worst," said one 3rd Infantry soldier. "It's a real letdown." Last year, the 3rd Battalion, 3rd Infantry was a showcase battalion. This year the battalion will be inactivated – covering its colors for the last time.

The "3rd of the 3rd," Fort Snelling, Minn. is just one of hundreds of Army Reserve units selected for inactivation this summer, and the soldier is one of almost 30,000 Army Reservists who face losing their jobs, reclassification and/or transfer to the Individual Ready Reserve. The cuts are part of DoD plans to reduce and reorganize the size and shape of the reserves to meet post-Cold War requirements.

For many combat arms soldiers, few know where the next year will find them, or what it will bring.

"Infantry is a thing of the past for the Army Reserve," said SFC Donald McClain. "A lot of these guys really liked what they were doing. They feel sold out."

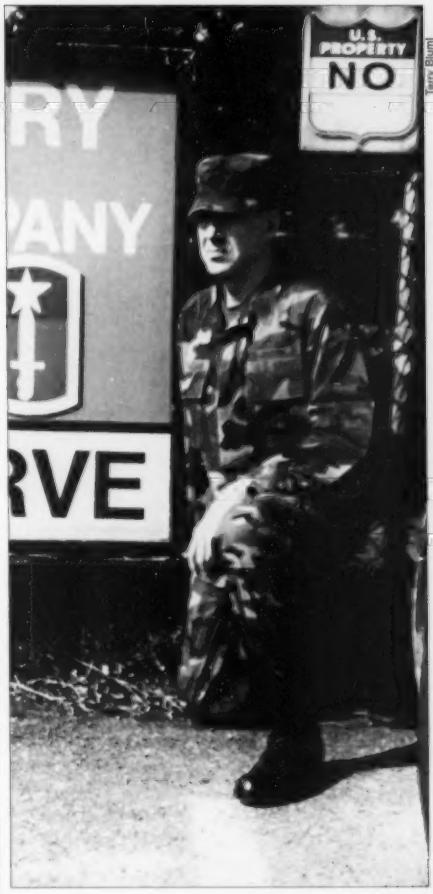
"Disastrous," said Don Alf, supervisory staff assistant. "Disillusioning. You can just take so much."

PFC Roth Perkins, 338th Air Terminal Movement Control Detachment, Dover, Del. says he feels cheated. He enlisted to serve six years in a special Army Reserve unit. Now his unit has been scheduled for inactivation.

"My recruiter told me this was the unit I would be in for the duration of my contract," said Perkins. "He told me 'this is your family – this is your home...' Now I have to find a new home. It's like starting all over again."

Perkins and other members of the unit help run the passenger terminal at Dover Air Force Base, greeting incoming C-5 aircraft, helping passengers disembark, and scheduling passengers for upcoming flights. During annual training, the unit manages the air arrival of thousands of troops participating in exercises such as Reforger.

"We did our job in Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands," Spec. Elizabeth Harris said of the unit's Reforger exercises. "To close a unit that has been so successful for so long a time…is something I just don't understand." ★



Terry Bluml

SFC Donald McClain watches 3rd Infantry soldiers train during a weekend drill.

With a tradition echoing across 218 years, we are

America's Army

by General Gordon R. Sullivan
Chief of Staff, United States Army

We are America's Army, a powerful team of teams consisting of the active Army, the Army Reserve, the Army National Guard, and Department of the Army civilians. But America's Army also includes our families, retirees, veterans, and contractors, all combining to form a powerful force

> "The idea of America's Army replaces the Cold War concept known as the "Total Force."

dedicated to responding to whatever our nation asks.

America's Army has a long tradition, echoing across 218 years of history. Our patriotic Minutemen first responded at Lexington and Concord, Bunker Hill and Ticonderoga. Raw Continentals stood against red-coated British regulars, and loyal citizens provided supplies, money, hard work and moral support. Shielded by its Army, America declared its independence and created a democratic government. We achieved that independence at Yorktown, when Cornwallis surrendered and his stunned soldiers paraded away to the strains of "The World Turned Upside Down."

America's Army did turn the world upside down. From the start, our citizens mandated a mixed force; a true "people's Army," built upon teamwork between regular regiments, militia units, and loyal citizens.

That team opened the West, turned back the Kaiser's legions in France, defeated dictators during World War II, defended freedom in Korea and Vietnam, and liberated Grenada, Panama, and Kuwait. That team stands sentinel right now in dangerous places with names like Mogadishu and Skopje; names that Americans had never heard of before now. But we had never before heard of San Juan Hill, Omaha Beach, or the Ia Drang until America's Army consecrated those places with the blood of heroes.

Our success has never come easily. The strong-willed, independent Americans who have contributed so much to the common defense have often disagreed about the place of each component in the overall scheme. The active Army, the Army Reserve, the National Guard, the civilians, the families, the retirees, the veterans, the private contractors all have occasionally advanced a "go it alone" policy. While that may make sense to a few, history tells us that going into action with only part of the team leads to failure.

We tried to fight in Vietnam with only part of America's Army. General Creighton Abrams and other far-sighted civilian leaders, Army Reservists, Guardsmen, active Army soldiers, retirees, and concerned citizens all cooperated to make certain that the next time the situation demanded it, the entire Army–the people's Army–would respond. Together, they created the Total Force; the most thorough and successful active/

> "In light of the rising demands of peace, we cannot afford to have our talent sitting on the bench"

reserve integration program to date.

The Total Force introduced the roundout (reserves in place of active units) and roundup (reserves added to reinforce active units) forces we know today. It provided strong incentives to train, equip, and man our Army Reserve and National Guard units to make them as ready as possible. The Total Force won the Cold War. It also proved versatile enough to liberate Grenada, Panama, and Kuwait, as well as to aid those suffering from hurricanes, floods, and wildfires. We strengthened the bonds between the American people and their Army.

During the Cold War, the Total Force made a lot of sense. We knew who the enemy would be, and where we would most probably fight. And we could calculate pretty well how long the campaign might last.

Today, the Cold War is over and we find ourselves working with a new script, and the idea of America's Army now replaces the Cold War concept known as the "Total Force."

The message is clear. In light of the rising demands of peace, our nation's requirements for us are increasing. We cannot afford to have any of our talent sitting on the bench. As we downsize America's Army, our missions have gone up 300% over the last two years.

In October 1993, I announced that the Army will raise an all-component battalion task force to carry out the six-month peacekeeping mission in the Sinai. That force will have a mix of about 20% active troops and 80% reservists, reflecting the wave of the future. It is a contemporary successor to the 1917 "Rainbow" Division that stretched its recruiting effort across America and brought victory in World War I.

Even as we reshape our force to carry out today's missions, we must maintain a base for future expansion. We cannot predict the exact size of our Army in 1998, 2003, or 2008, but we can be sure that it will have to expand at some point in the future. America's Army provides for that, and prioritizes resources for early-deploying forces and individuals.

Being part of America's Army means signing up for a life of hardship, ambiguity, and danger. It was the same at Valley Forge, at Camp Kilmer, and at King Khalid Military City.

As the soldier privileged to serve as the

> "America's Army will give us victory. We will all go in together, leaving no talent behind. Count on us."

Chief of Staff of America's Army, I recognize your sacrifices, and thank you for them. Together, we have the strength to meet and surmount any challenge tomorrow brings. When our nation calls, the people expect a decisive, overwhelming victory.

America's Army will give them victory. We will all go in together, leaving no talent behind.

We are America's Army. Count on us. ★

"Eeeoooowwwww!"

North Dakotans combine Fort McCoy "blood", Denver "glue" and National Guard "choppers" into a gruesome, but realistic mass-casualty excercise.

By Col. John Jacobsen

A "whap-whap-whap" reverberated through Kimball Bottoms as Hueys approached the hospital site. Soldiers from the 311th Evacuation Hospital waited expectantly for the casualties.

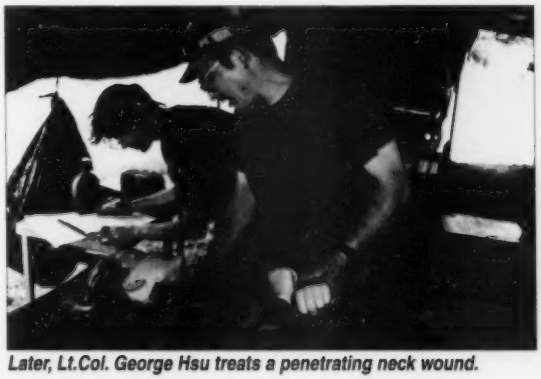
The first helicopter landed with three patients – one suffering a gruesome head wound; the second a badly fractured lower leg; the third, battle fatigue. The next Huey brought a soldier screaming over the loss of her hand, another soldier with a branch imbedded in her neck, and a sucking chest wound and exposed intestine. The patients were triaged and admitted to the emergency medical treatment facility and then on to surgery, X-Ray, intensive care, or the ward.

The scene repeated itself all day…helicopters–patients–helicopters–patients. During times when there were no incoming patients, fictitious "paper patients" stimulated the thought process as to treatment and care.

The exercise, a "mini-mass casualty" situation provided hands-on care opportunities for the enlisted medical personnel, involving nurses and physicians from the Bismarck, N.D. hospital unit, "moulage" kits from Fort McCoy, Wis., trainers from Readiness Group-Denver, and pilots from the 1214th Medical Co., North Dakota National Guard. ★

"Where's my hand! Please help me, oh please, please help!"

The frightened patient is assisted to the triage area by Pvt. Amy Hawbaker.



Later, Lt.Col. George Hsu treats a penetrating neck wound.

Following sedation, Spec. Hodges removes the dressing from the amputated hand, while medical technicians prepare to assist.

Bridging more than water

A ribbon bridge joins Army Reserve soldiers and active duty Marines with innovative joint training.

Story and photos by Sgt. Dodie Kibler

The Army Reserve's 375th Engineer Co. needed to train on a bridge it didn't have. An active duty Marine Corps bridge company at Camp Pendleton was looking for an opportunity for joint training. Their solution? Team up!

Through military contacts, the two units "found" each other in 1992 and arranged a joint training exercise at Fort Ord, Calif. in the summer. That training led to an invitation for the 375th to come to Camp Pendleton for 1993's annual training on ribbon and medium girder bridge operations.

"We wanted to work with the ribbon bridge components and they wanted training," said Sgt. Gary Kaczorowski, boat operator.

ARM IN ARM. Sgt. Martin Alix (r) instructs Marine Lance Cpl. Derek Robinson on the raft commander's arm and hand signals.

WIRED. Spec. Terrance M. Chambers sets up the communications network for field exercises at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Training began with a simulated amphibious landing, with Marines acting as an opposing force. Then they were off to the demolition range to train on different types of explosives.

Deployment of the ribbon bridge begins with a convoy to a secured engineer equipment point, or EEP. There, ground crews prepare the bays for launch. After the 12,000 pound bay is prepared, a single pin—10 inches long and one inch in diameter—holds it together. At the launch site, the pin is pulled and the truck bed slowly raises to slide the bay into the water. When it hits the water, it quickly unfolds like a huge capital W.

The bays open with such force they could easily crush the engineer boats should they get in the way. The boats sprint to the bays and attach them one by one.

Two of the boats propel the bridge across

EYES ALERT Sgt. Gary Reid and Lance Cpl. Michael Freeman keep an eye on the raft commander while steering the ribbon bridge across Camp Pendleton's Lake O'Neill.

BROTHERHOOD OF ENGINEERS. Soldiers and Marines work together to extend and end-ramp at the landing site. The two units trained each other on ribbon bridge and medium girder bridge operations.

the water while the third acts as a safety boat and provides security. A raft commander uses hand signals to direct the two boat operators.

The completed bridge, called a pontoon, is positioned at the launch site where vehicles are driven aboard. While the raft commander maneuvers the pontoon across the water, the safety boat speeds to the landing site where a team leaps ashore to secure the area.

The soldiers and Marines took turns at each position from construction crew to raft commander assisting each other to maximize training potential.

"We improve our skills on the ribbon bridge and we learn how the Army works," said Marine 1st Lt. Bradford Graft, company commander. "We work together well."

The 375th's two line platoons practiced deploying the ribbon bridge over and over, in day and night operations, timed themselves and held after action reviews to critique their work. Meanwhile, the support platoon kept the troops equipped and the vehicles running. With a few Marines to fill out its ranks, support platoon also ran ambushes against the two line platoons, capturing a five-ton truck from first platoon.

Both units were enthusiastic about working together.

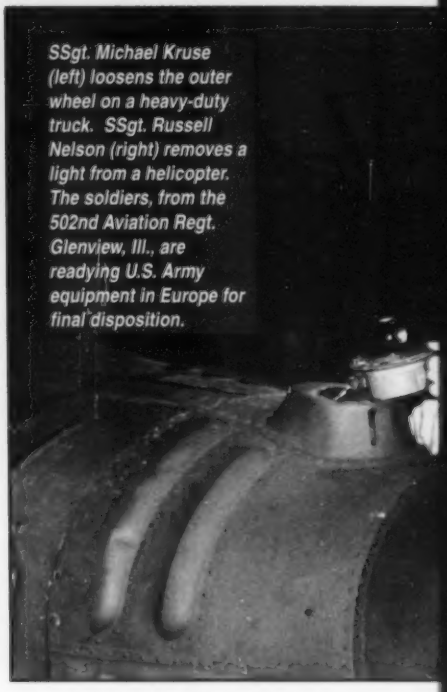
"It's a great opportunity to work with another bridge company. We learn from them and they learn from us," said Lance Cpl. Steve T. Button of Bridge Company.

"The Marines have broken their backs to help," said Staff Sgt. Robert P. Bates, communications sergeant. "They helped hook up the commo net and even helped fix some equipment we really needed. They were great."

"We can support each other," said Sgt. Nathaniel L. Ray. "It doesn't matter what service you're in, when it comes to engineers we're all one brotherhood." ★

A CAPITAL W. As a safety boat patrols nearby, the end ramp for a ribbon bridge folds up as a cable pulls it from the water onto the truck.

Larry Lettera



SSgt. Michael Kruse (left) loosens the outer wheel on a heavy-duty truck. SSgt. Russell Nelson (right) removes a light from a helicopter. The soldiers, from the 502nd Aviation Regt. Glenview, Ill., are readying U.S. Army equipment in Europe for final disposition.

LOGISTICS

Final days of the Cold War

Army Reservists ready, recycle and return Cold War battle gear.

By Lt.Col. Arthur E. House

The Cold War is over and hundreds of thousands of American soldiers stationed in Europe have come home. But many supplies and equipment items remain in Europe, and the Army Reserve is heavily involved in preparing them for return to the United States for reuse, or for other destinations and purposes.

Some of the materiel is coming back to active Army units stateside; much of it is going to the National Guard, some is going to the Army Reserve. Some is being pre-positioned afloat to be ready for future crises, (see story on page 15) while some will be sold to foreign governments. Some will be junked.

It's all part of a program called "Retrograde Europe," or RETROEUR. The USAR is conducting many RETROEUR missions, with more planned for the near future.

On the unit side, Army Reserve ordnance companies, combat support companies, aviation maintenance companies, engineer units and others are applying their skills to the RETROEUR mission here and in Europe. Units deploying to RETROEUR logistics sites in Europe get special 3-week annual training tours. These units use the extra time to not only practice their hands-on mobilizations skills, but also to do all the drills needed to prepare for deployment, to deploy and to redeploy to the United States.

"We uncrated, cleaned, inspected, honed, and rebuilt diesel engines – all the way from a block to a finished engine."

Typical of recent deployments was that of the 344th Maintenance Company, a heavy equipment outfit from Bogalusa, La.

"Our mission provided us training in more than 17 specialties," said CW04 Walter Craig, of the 344th. For their midwinter duty, members of the 344th labored in five shops in an Army maintenance facility in Kaiserslautern, Germany.

"We uncrated, cleaned, inspected, honed, and rebuilt diesel engines, going all the way from a block to a finished engine," said Craig. Meanwhile, other 344th members modified trailers, transmissions and transfer stands, did welding chores and body work on vehicles, and worked on electrical generators.

"Kaiserslautern is a regular stop for Army Reserve units with RETROEUR missions," said Lt. Col. Bob Seaver, operations officer with the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve. Other regular training sites for units on RETROEUR deployments in Germany include Germersheim and Mannheim.

One unit, the 143rd Transportation Command of Orlando, Fla., worked a special RETROEUR-related mission out of the ports of Antwerp, Belgium, and Charleston, S.C.

RETROEUR is a growth area for the Army Reserve. "This year," Seaver says, "more than 30 units, with 4,720 Army Reserve soldiers are contributing 99,120 man-days; that's up 55 percent from fiscal year 1993."

Once the equipment and supplies come home, some goes directly to the Army Re-

Larry Lettera

Army Reserve operations staff officer.

"We may be calling an Army Reserve reception battalion or a replacement company to prepare the individual Army Reserve soldiers for overseas deployment," he said.

Fort Jackson, S.C. is the likely deployment site for the soldiers, said Kamide.

"We've got great stories to tell about how the Army is relying on the skill and readiness of the Army Reserve to meet the RETROEUR challenge," said Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Kilmartin, the Deputy Chief of the Army Reserve. "Every unit that works on RETROEUR-related missions, here or abroad, builds the reputation of the Army Reserve as a prime provider and sustainer of America's Army." ★

serve. According to Elaine McGee, a spokesperson for the U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC) in Atlanta, the USARC determines destination points for inbound materiel, and sees that it's shipped either to an equipment concentration site, or to an Area Maintenance Support Activity for repair.

"The equipment is repaired by the Army Reserve, for the Army Reserve," McGee said, "and while we can't create equipment, we can certainly fix it."

Another facet of the Army Reserve's RETROEUR duties will be underway this Spring. A provisional unit is being formed, made up of individual Army Reserve soldiers who have volunteered for 139 days of duty overseas. Their challenges: to process some 20,000 major end items for turn-in; to process 2,000 items for foreign sale or for return to active, Reserve and Guard units in the United States; to repair vehicles; and, to process 10,000 tons of oil and lubricants, engineer equipment, parts, and other equipment and supplies.

The mission of the provisional unit will be accomplished over two years. In 1994, the unit will deploy for one 139-day period, while in 1995 there will be two deployments.

"Army Reserve units will continue to be involved with the RETROEUR mission," said Maj. Joe Kamide, an Office of the Chief,

The 143rd Transportation Command readies warfighting stocks afloat

You're the Commander-in-Chief of a U.S. unified command far from home.

You know that in a crisis, you're going to need a significant ground combat force in your area of operations, and you're going to need it in a hurry. The tanks, vehicles ammunition, food and everything else you'll need to equip, supply and sustain that ground force might takes weeks to deploy from the continental United States.

You also know that in a crisis, that might be too late . . .

One solution to the problem of equipping an Army combat force far from home lies in PREPO, the Preposition Afloat Program.

About the time you read this, PREPO will be well along; eight cargo vessels will have been stocked with the basic load of what an Army combat brigade (and its combat support and combat service support units) needs to be ready to fight far from home.

Critical to the success of PREPO is the Army Reserve's 143rd Transportation Command, of Orlando, Fla.

"Our goal is to document every piece of equipment loaded on each vessel," said Lt. Col. Ed Deegan, plans officer for the 143rd, who noted that 143rd soldiers have been working on the mission at home station, and at the ports of Antwerp, Belgium, and Charleston, S.C.

The 143rd's specific chore is to make up a "battlebook" for each ship, an essential guide for both the ships crews and for port officials who will receive and unload the ships. Both mariners and port officials need to know that's aboard, and how best to unload it, quickly and safely.

Within each vessel's battlebook is a recommended sequence for unloading the ship that also enables planners to identify specific locations of where everything aboard has been stowed.

"Planners will have the flexibility to tailor the force to meet major regional conflicts, minor ones, or humanitarian missions, " according to Deegan.

There's more to the battlebooks than just lists and locations of equipment and supplies. Each also records its ship's characteristics, load descriptions, and includes photographs, software, and data disks.

The 143rd's soldiers do more than compile battlebooks. They also assist in inspecting vehicles and equipment to insure that—before the materiel goes aboard—packaging and preservation standards are enforced.

The 143rd's task originally was handed it by Third U.S. Army, the Army component of U.S. Central Command, or CENTCOM.

CENTCOM's area of operations inciudes the Middle East and Persian Gulf.

"But these PREPO ships are not limited to support of the CENTCOM mission alone," said Deegan, "they will be available to any of the commanders-in-chief who need them worldwide."

The first of the eight cargo ships involved in PREPO took on cargo at Antwerp in November, then sailed for Charleston, where it took on more. It arrived in its area of operations early in January.

The last of the ships receives its cargo in March, and will be deployed by late April. At that point, each of the overseas U.S. commanders-in-chief will have one less problem on his plate, thanks in part to the U.S. Army Reserve. ★

Beware: the hidden enemy

The casualty rates from mosquitoes or your mess hall can be far higher than actual combat.

Story and photos by Lt. Col. Jim Nielsen

The lessons from Desert Storm were clear, the facts undisputed. At times, leafy green lettuce was a more potent enemy weapon than Iraqi artillery. The lettuce attack, in early September, nearly crippled a Marine Air Wing. "Their choppers couldn't fly, aircraft maintenance slowed – it was so bad a pilot was forced to land in the desert in the middle of a mission," said Capt. Stephen Wignall, a Navy preventive medicine specialist.

The enemy agent: an invisible microscopic bacteria secretly contaminating the Marines' dinner salads. Those who ate the fresh lettuce developed severe diarrhea.

Believing that hot food and vegetables would keep troops healthy, military commanders bought fruits, vegetables, meats and juices from local markets. But improper refrigeration and flies had contaminated the food.

"After the commanders banned lettuce from the mess halls, the diarrhea rate dropped to one percent," said Wignall. "That one action dramatically increased force readiness."

Such is the importance of military medicine. Something as simple as unwashed lettuce can ground a fleet of fighter aircraft, and a cloud of tiny mosquitoes can stop an entire army.

"While most commanders understand the threat of enemy artillery, few realize that food preparation in a combat environment can have devastating consequences," said Wignall.

Epidemics of diarrhea are frequent in peacetime training overseas. "As commanders practice for combat, it seems they also practice catching diarrhea," said Col. Joel Brown, chief of infectious diseases at Tripler Army Medical Center. "It was true in World War I and World War II. In 2094, we'll likely be looking at the same statistics."

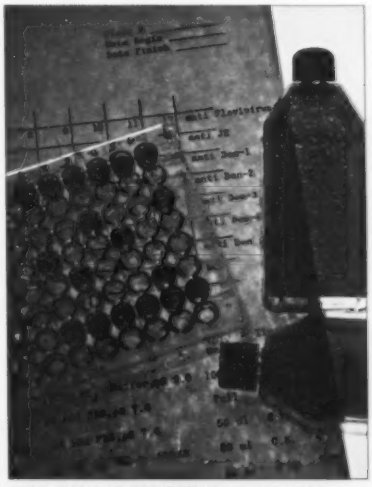
Military medical specialists treat more than the typical traumatic battlefield injuries from shrapnel and gunshot wounds. They mount a defense against an astonishing variety of enemies that includes field mice, chiggers, pigs and prostitutes. The casualty rates from these agents can be higher than from actual combat. Diseases such as malaria, hepatitis, and encephalitis all wait in ambush for soldiers fighting in tropical areas.

Reservists in Somalia, for instance, faced mosquitoes carrying the dengue fever virus.

Originally isolated by Army medical specialists in World War II, the virus is endemic, and a common cause of fever in the native population of Somalia. It is of increasing concern to medical personnel in northeast Africa and other parts of the world. Outbreaks of dengue fever are becoming increasingly more common in some parts of Central America.

Soldiers must still fight in the tropics, however, and the health threats from that environment and its infectious diseases remain both real and deadly.

"Our soldiers have been fighting an awful civil war," said Maj. Sriyani Warusawitharana, a medical specialist in the army of Sri Lanka. "But while they are facing the bullet, they are getting bitten by a mosquito, too." The mosquito carries the deadly Japanese encephalitis (JE) virus, which kills or permanently disables 75 percent of its hu-



***VIROLOGY LAB EQUIPMENT** used in studies.*

MAN "BITES" MOSQUITO, injecting virus for study.

man victims, and the problems found in treating the disease in remote jungle areas are enormous.

Fortunately, a high level of cooperation between the U.S. Army and medical institutions throughout the world has brought dramatic progress in diagnosis, treatment and prevention of some diseases.

Progress in the form of two new virus vaccines has been the fruit of field research conducted by the Armed Forces Research Institute of Medical Sciences (AFRIMS) in Bangkok, jointly staffed by the Royal Thai Army and the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) in Washington, D.C.

Japanese encephalitiskills soldiers and strikes people of all ages in Sri Lanka because the disease appears to have been newly introduced there. The population has no natural resistance and is highly susceptible to the disease. In Thailand, JE virus has caused annual epidemics for generations. There it kills or disables mainly children. But in 1986 a highly successful U.S. Army field trial found that the vaccine prevented more than 90% of cases of JE, and it is now available to protect U.S. forces deployed to parts of Asia where the disease is a threat.

"The Japanese encephalitis success story is being repeated with hepatitis A," said Lt.Col. Bruce Innis, virologist at WRAIR, "thanks to the successful field testing of a new vaccine in Thailand."

Hepatitis A's symptoms last from several weeks to a month and can disable a fighting force. Temporary immunization is available with expensive, painful gamma globulin shots, but the shots are universally unpopular with soldiers and impractical for use in developing countries. In 1991, a vaccine was extensively tested for safety and effectiveness in Thailand, Europe and the United States, and was found to prevent 94% of cases of the disease.

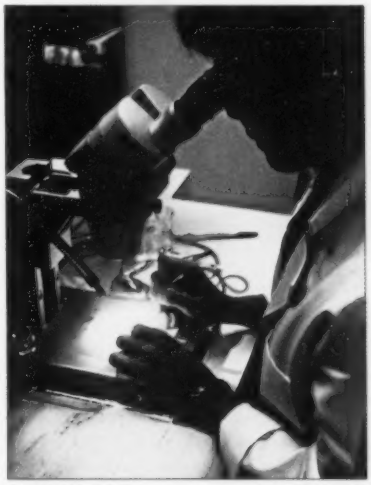
Such successful vaccine research will be useful to other nations affected by hepatitis or whose soldiers pull peacekeeping duty in affected areas. The vaccine is now licensed in over 30 countries and is under review in the United States.

Today, military medical specialists are waging a major battle against malaria, a mosquito-borne disease found worldwide. Malaria's resistance to conventional drugs and its high attack rates make it significant to both military and civilian populations. Prevention and treatment often resemble a foot race that seesaws between victory and defeat.

Medical specialists defend against an astonishing variety of enemies that includes field mice, chiggers, pigs and prostitutes.

"Sadly, we're seeing an enormous problem in the recent development of resistant strains of malaria on the Thai-Cambodia border," said Lt.Col. Arthur Brown while assigned to the department of immunology and biochemistry, AFRIMS.

Gem miners moving from northeast



ARMY MALARIAL research lab worker in Bangkok.

Thailand to work in the forested areas of Cambodia have taken a variety of anti-malarial drugs with no medical control. This uncontrolled use resulted in the development of new drug-resistant strains of malaria which moved back with infected miners throughout the region. These new strains are now making their way slowly throughout Asia and the Pacific.

But the devastation caused by malaria may soon be eclipsed by AIDS—a disease even more deadly and more widespread.

Like the rest of the world, Thailand has only now discovered the extent and severity of infection within its population. The news is grim. The rates of HIV-1 infection among prostitutes in the Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai region in northern Thailand approach 80 percent, and up to 20% of Army recruits in that region are infected at the time of their induction. (In comparison, fewer than 0.05% of U.S. recruits are infected at time of recruitment.) Some fear that up to 4,000,000 Thai citizens (virtually all of them heterosexual) will be infected by 1999.

High rates of HIV-1 infection are viewed not only as a threat to soldiers and sailors deployed in those regions, but also as a threat to global and regional stability. The U.S. Army, in coordination with WHO and the National Institute of Health, is part of a global effort to develop and test vaccines to prevent the AIDS epidemic.

"It's viewed as one of the principal tools needed to curtail this epidemic," said Lt. Col. Dan Jarboe, commander of the U.S. Army medical component at AFRIMS.

Since 1991, the Army has dedicated over $3 million for AIDS vaccine field trials; upgrading clinical facilities and data management systems; training clinical and laboratory personnel; improving and transferring critical technology; and building the infrastructure necessary to support large-scale field trials.

But despite the dangers from these and other "hidden enemies," the risk to today's soldier is far less than years before – thanks primarily to military medical specialists.

Throughout history, the outbreak of war has led to the identification and ultimate control of a variety of previously unfamiliar medical problems and illnesses.

From the control of yellow fever during the construction of the Panama Canal, through the development of vaccines for a variety of significant infections and illnesses, to the possibly successful discovery of an AIDS vaccine, military medicine continues to make unparalleled contributions to global health. ★

AN M-1 ABRAMS TANK from the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment is guided up the ramp of the USNS Antares *by Sgt. Karen Syring.*

Scanner speeds cargo tracking

The 1176th Transportation Terminal Unit tests new 'RF" on-line scanning system.

Story and photos by Gary Sheftick

Using a new radio-frequency scanner, Baltimore's 1176th Transportation Terminal Unit shaved time off a 3rd Armored Cavalry deployment during an emergency deployment exercise Feb. 7-16, at the port of Beaumont, Texas.

The object of the exercise was to see how fast armored vehicles and combat equipment from Fort Bliss, Texas and Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., could be sent by rail to the port and loaded aboard a fast sea-lift ship for overseas deployment.

As cargo was off-loaded from railcars at the port, and again as it was stowed aboard the ship, clerks scanned bar code labels and transmitted the information immediately to a computer system at the port operations center. The new scanner enabled an on-line update on the status of all cargo. In the past, clerks had to carry the scanners to the computer center at the end of a shift and dump the data into the system.

"The new scanner saves time on the receipt of equipment, and gives you real-time status of where the cargo is," said SFC Stan Topa, documentation NCO for the 1176th.

The on-line transactions also help eliminate human error. "In the old days if we found a scanner hadn't been working properly at the end of the shift, then we had to keypunch in all of the data from the contractor's checking sheets," Topa explained.

"It's less work," Gloria Barnes said about the new scanning process, "and it's a lot faster. We can give an immediate count of the number of pieces in the yard, or on the ship, or on the train." Barnes is a traffic management specialist at the port of Beaumont.

The new scanner transmits data across a spread spectrum of radio waves, using up to 3,000 frequencies within each band width. As long as one of the frequencies is open, the data will be transmitted.

"It's almost impossible to defeat the data communication," said Wayne Johnson, a consultant with Intermec, the firm that builds the scanners. "The integrity is incredible."

Johnson explained that the spread spectrum technology is similar to a "sieve used for flour." The data slips through frequencies which are not being used at transmission time. This prevents the scanners from interfering with other radio systems.

Jim Sutherland of Intermec's Houston office said that many commercial companies are now using RF scanner technology. "We have hospitals, places that forge metals,

nuclear power plants, warehouses and utilities that use this technology."

Nine years ago, the 1176th tested the original LOGMARS scanner (for logistics marking system) as units were being shipped out of Baltimore during a Reforger exercise.

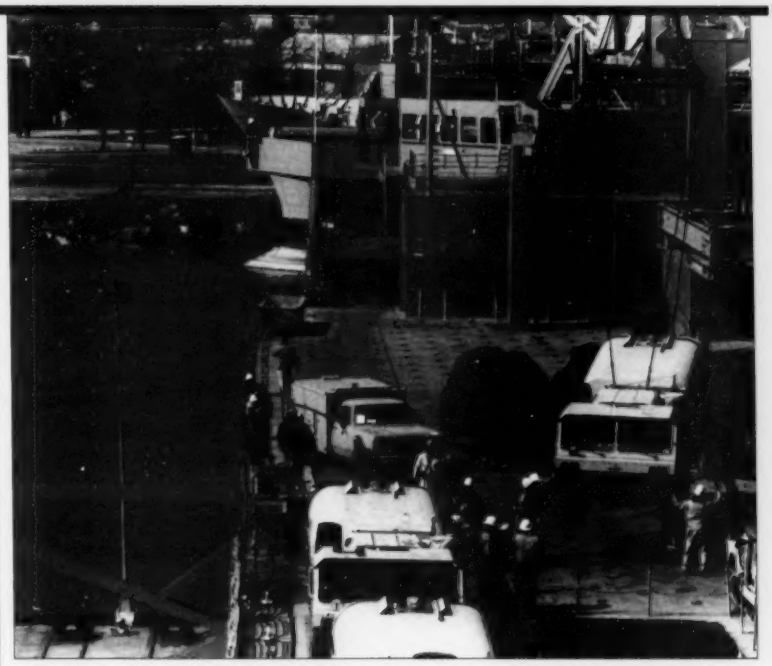
"We went from paper to LOGMARS scanners," said Lt.Col. Paul Belz. "It's just a coincidence we are here to implement another major technological advance."

"No new enhancements have been made (in scanning cargo) that we haven't been involved with," said Topa.

This time the 1176th loaded the Antares as part of a sea-lift emergency readiness deployment exercise involving the 3rd Armored Cavalry from Fort Bliss, Texas, and the 5th Engineering Bn. from Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. A total of 524 pieces of equipment, including 32 M-1 tanks, were sent to Beaumont and loaded aboard the USNS *Antares*.

It took 12 hours to load the equipment onto the ship, using four lift gangs and two RoRo ("roll-on, roll-off") gangs who drive the vehicles up the port-side ramp. The loading was completed earlier than anticipated.

The next day, the equipment was discharged from the ship and returned to railcars for the trip back to home station. The exercise familiarized the units with the process of deploying overseas. ★



A HEAVY FUEL TRUCK is lifted aboard the fast seal-lift ship, and readied for transport.

TRANSPORTATION TERMINAL UNIT security officer, Capt. Jason Spiegel, monitors the scanning of armored personnel carriers being off-loaded from railcars.

"They're here to WHAT?"

The Command Logistics Review Team is here to HELP you!

By Maj. Richard P. Walker

"You're from higher headquarters and you're here to HELP us?" As you force a smile, you start to wonder if your career is going to survive all the "help" you're about to receive.

Although surviving may be a concern during other official visits, when it comes to the Command Logistical Review Program, the only purpose is to help you. Honest.

Skeptical? Perhaps it's best to explain how that unit logistics "help" is provided. Normally, a unit will undergo a CLRP evaluation (not an inspection) every 18 to 24 months, to look at supply, maintenance, and logistics planning for mobilization. A unit does not pass or fail a CLRP evaluation; the evaluation should be a positive experience for the unit, helping to identify logistics problems; improve logistical readiness; and find ways to correct logistical deficiencies.

A team will not just show up at your unit. Six months before an evaluation, the CLRP branch office coordinates the visit with the Major U.S. Army Reserve Command and other staff elements in the unit's chain of command. The CLRP branch office, IG, Readiness Group, and Operational Readiness Evaluation (ORE) team are constantly talking with each other concerning evaluations.

"Sharing information helps everyone understand a unit's strengths and weaknesses," said John Murphy, a CLRP division logistics management specialist. "This benefits the unit tremendously."

The evaluation process begins when the unit is notified by a CLRP branch office. The commander is asked to review the logistics portions of USARC Pamphlet 20-1, Readiness Workbook, and distribute them to key personnel. The pamphlet sets uniform standards for the unit evaluations. When the unit's key logistics personnel participate, the evaluator gets a better picture of the unit's status. The evaluator also provides on-the-spot assistance to the soldiers responsible for specific logistics areas.

On evaluation day, the Command Logistics Review Team (CLRT) first provides an in-briefing as an "ice breaker," and to share information. The in-briefing also gives everyone the opportunity to relax and mentally prepare for the evaluation.

DEDICATED PROFESSIONAL. Instructor/evaluator Gerald D. Johnson shares his maintenance knowledge with soldiers from the 330th Medical Brigade, Chicago, Ill.

"The evaluators remind and encourage unit members to ask questions and take notes," said Jim Kelly, a CLRP branch evaluator. "We also urge the commander to correct deficiencies and make needed changes as soon as possible."

On the average, the CLRT spends an entire day with a unit, with the amount of time depending on the type and size of the unit and the amount of equipment on hand.

The CLRP evaluators are dedicated professionals with years of active duty and Army Reserve experience, and they enjoy working with Reservists at the company and detachment level.

"The evaluators are instructors," said Staff Sgt. Peter Kohlmorgan of the 807th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital in Paducah, Ky. "They take the time to explain deficiencies and show you how to correct them. They will answer your questions immediately or research the answer, if necessary."

According to Kohlmorgan, the CLRP division office is only a phone call away if a question needs a quick resolution.

When the evaluation is completed, the CLRT does not rate the unit, (ratings are prohibited by Army Regulation 11-1) the team indicates if the areas comply with regulations. An out-briefing provides a forum to answer questions and fully inform the commander on the unit's overall logistics status. If significant problems are identified, a follow-up evaluation may be considered.

When all units in a MUSARC have been evaluated, the CLRP branch chief will brief the MUSARC staff on logistics strengths and weaknesses.

"The program pinpoints problems, trends, and compliance issues," said Lt. Col. Walt McGuire, logistics staff officer. "Any critical issues are directed to the appropriate command level for resolution, while the CLRP evaluations continue within the MUSARC."

Trend information is also distributed to the CLRP office, the USARC, and other staff offices including the IG, Readiness Group and ORE Teams.

Does it all sound too good to be true, having skilled logisticians with years of experience coming to your company and detachment to help? It's not.

The program not only assists units, it provides a unique system for the USARC to receive vital direct feedback from the units. This feedback helps the USARC direct logistics actions and formulate logistics plans.

The program's payoff is improved logistics operations throughout the U.S. Army Reserve. ★

Working on the Railroad

For the soldiers of the Army's only railway battalion, keeping the tracks clear and the trains rolling takes skill, dedication and more than a little sweat.

Story and photos by Major Donna Miles

Just days earlier, Spec. Mandell Lewis had been humping sand bags in an effort to fend off the rising Mississippi River in his hometown of Granite City, Ill. Now, Lewis was confronted with an equally daunting and backbreaking task: manually replacing some 200 feet of rotted railroad track at Fort Eustis, Va.

Sweat poured from his body in the 103-degree heat as Lewis pounded a new railroad spike into place.

The operation worked like clockwork under the oppressive late-July sun. Several feet away from Lewis, two other 226th Transportation Company Reservists cleaned out the foundation where they had just struggled to dislodge another rotted wooden tie. A two-man crew stood by, ready to slide a new 89-and-a-half-foot tie into place. Still another two-man team prepared to slide metal plates and measure the distance between the rails to ensure they hadn't shifted from their 56-and-a-half-inch rail-to-rail standard.

Then came Lewis' job: pounding the spikes into place as the rest of the crew moved on to begin work on still another crumbling tie.

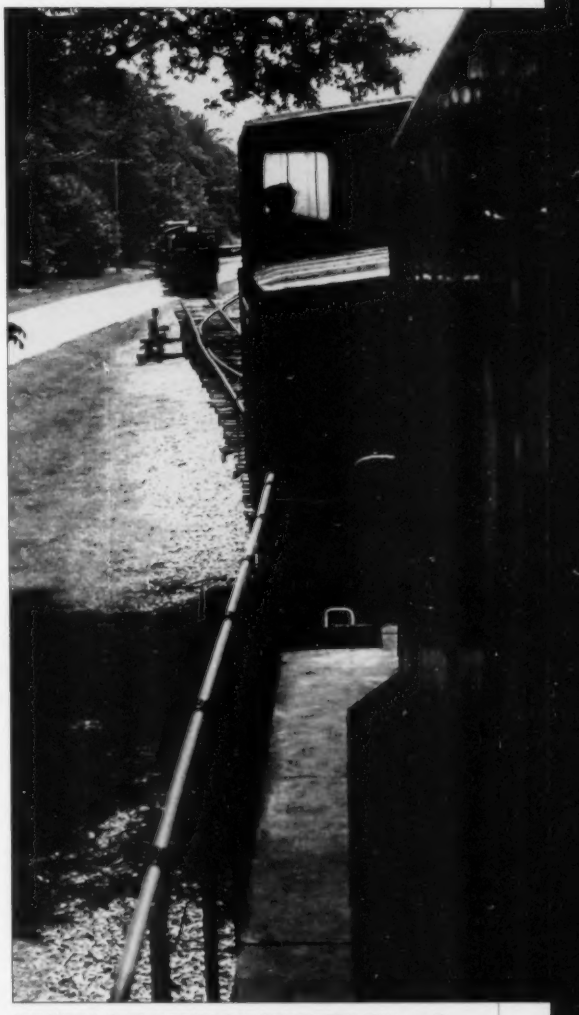
"This work is very physical," said Sgt. Cal Dixon, a squad leader who repairs railroad track as a civilian back in Illinois. Every sweat-drenched soldier within earshot groaned in agreement.

As most civilian railroad workers will tell you, modern-day repair work isn't usual so arduous. Machines extract old ties, backfill replacement ballast and pound down rail foundations.

But not so in the 757th Trans. Battalion, the only railway battalion in the Army. In the 757th, everything is done with hand tools and sweat.

The 757th isn't necessarily out to do things the hard way – just the way they would be done in combat, explained Capt. Robert Gregory, commander of the 84 rail soldiers sent to Fort Eustis for their two-week annual training.

According to Army war plans, the unit's combat mission would be to



SOLDIERS OF THE 757TH RAILWAY BATTALION practice moving diesel locomotives around the extensive rail system of Fort Eustis, Va.

SINCE RAILWAY SOLDIERS train to work as they would in combat, track repair is often back-breaking work.

commandeer a hostile nation's railroad system. Soldiers would repair bombed-out track get rail cars and locomotives up and running, and use the system to move equipment and supplies to friendly forces at the front.

The fact that the mission would almost surely put them in harm's way isn't lost on the soldiers. "There would be a great deal of danger for these guys," acknowledged Gregory. "The work is noisy and trains are big and bright-colored and make great targets. Our soldiers would definitely have to be prepared for snipers and saboteurs."

That's why, back home in Wisconsin and Illinois, the Reservists devote much of their weekend drill time to basic soldier skills. Even during their annual training, when faced with miles of unusable track and 321 cars to repair, the unit earmarked time for two days of tactical operations.

Soldiers equipped with MILES gear were called into an area to inspect a "disabled" railcar. They surveyed the site, moved in as a squad and secured the area before beginning repairs. Work proceeded as planned, except for the disruption of an opposing force hell-bent on foiling the mission. After an intense confrontation, the soldiers prevailed.

"We train on what we would have to know to survive in combat," said Lewis. "After all, if you don't survive, you're not going to do much rail work."

But at Fort Eustis, most of the soldiers' training was devoted to real railroad missions. Those from the 226th Trans. Co. concentrated on track repair. Soldiers from the 1150th and 1152nd Trans. Cos. from Milwaukee completed work on 14 railcars and repaired the air brakes in 17 others for the Military Traffic Management Command. And the 1151st Trans. Co., also from Milwaukee, moved trainloads of equipment throughout Fort Eustis.

Not far from the track-repair site, SFC Percy Dobson scurried from one railroad car to the next, double-checking the maintenance his soldiers were pulling on 140-ton flatbed cars. Fourteen members of the 1152nd Trans. Co. had no small task: to bring as many defective tank-carrying cars as possible up to full operation. The soldiers ran a basic inspection, checking air brake hoses and welding bent or broken metal.

But most of their attention was focused on the 50 6-foot-long chains that would be used to secure armored vehicles to each car during shipment. Sgt. Cal Barth, a section leader, looked on as his soldiers checked the tabs and links, then measured the stretch in the 66-pound chains. Those with more than a half-inch of "give" were immediately tagged for replacement. But the end of their two-week training the soldiers would replace or rebuild 65 tie-down chains.

"These chains hold the tanks in place. If there's a sudden stop, the make sure the tank doesn't slip off or move," explained Sgt. Otis Paige. "That's why it's critical that everything be absolutely 100 percent, with no defects."

Paige knew the value of well-maintained rail cars. Several years ago, he spent this annual training loading M60s at Fort Hood, Texas, for shipment to the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, Calif. "Everything was right on, so the operation went beautifully. We didn't have to crank things down and hook them up," he said. "That made me appreciate the importance of what we're doing here."

As the repair activity continued, a bright-red locomotive ambled by, its horn sending out a warning of its approach. In the operator's seat sat PFC Carey Young, a radiology student who said she stumbled into the 1151st Trans. Co. because it was the closest Reserve unit to her house. Now, the petite blonde was enjoying her first solo experience at the controls without a trainer at her side.

Young, who had received her operator's license one month earlier, the 60-ton, 500-horsepower diesel switching engine presented its share of challenges. "Braking is the hardest part," she said. "You have to know how much air to apply so you don't smack the cars together and jerk everyone in the car. That's the tough part."

Even Pollock, her brakeman, whose Reserve training earned him a full-time job with the Green Bay and Western Railroad, was learning. "Every time you operate, it's a new experience," he said. "That's what I enjoy most about railroading. There's never a dull moment." ★

it's about MOUT

Story and photo by Maj. Gary Cleland

"If you don't keep moving, you're going to get hit," explained Warrant Officer Samuel Doyle. "When you are clearing buildings, the threat is three dimensional. The enemy can be above you, below you, behind any door or around any corner."

The soldiers of the 361st Civil Affairs Brigade were absorbing every word and wondering about the long day of hard, demanding training that Doyle's Fort Bragg training team had in store for them.

The Military Operations In Urban Terrain (MOUT) training took place in abandoned buildings at Camp Rudder, the Florida Ranger Camp on Eglin Air Force Base.

After a short block of instruction at the training site, the team demonstrated the correct way to enter and clear buildings. After the demonstration, the soldiers were separated into four-man teams and the practical training began.

The teams walked through the basic techniques and methods of entering and clearing rooms. The 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne) trainers routed the students on low-crawl attacks up to doorways. After throwing a concussion grenade, the students smashed through doors and windows. They entered the doorways muzzle first, and aimed their weapons—one high, one low—at targets scattered throughout the room. The Florida heat was starting to bear down as the soldiers climbed, jumped, ran and streamed from room to room, marking cleared rooms with an "X" and leaving a soldier behind for security.

By early afternoon the confidence level of the soldiers seemed to rise.

The true test began as some soldiers were teamed with two of the Special Forces team members to form an opposing force, or OPFOR. The remaining soldiers huddled and started to plan their assault on one of the buildings that the OPFOR occupied.

As the planning began, Spec. Bryan Miller was made the leader of this 16-man team. This was a first-time challenge for the young soldier – he was leading noncommissioned officers and a first lieutenant, as well as the other soldiers.

"This is great," said Miller, "This is what I joined the Army to do."

Blank ammunition was distributed with practice grenades and fuses. Miller finalized his plan, calmed his team down and briefed them on the mission. The show began.

Doyle and his OPFOR prepared for the assault team. Everyone realized it's not so easy when people are shooting back.

Team work and strong communication kicked in and the assault team moved quickly and effectively to clear the building room by room.

Before each assault, the OPFOR threw new twists into their defense. The assault team became more cohesive and learned something new during each attack, reinforced by after-action reviews. The training ended with two night assaults.

After the final review, the training was best summarized by the exhausted, but grinning Miller.

"The training was definitely hard, but when they made me the team leader, it really got tough." ★

People

Children find convoy gleeful

Children waved, clapped, and smiled as Det. 1, 302nd Military Police Company rolled through the streets of Huntsville, Texas in a convoy complete with Santa Claus.

"The city of Huntsville has supported our unit over the years, and this was a way we could show our appreciation," said **1st Lt. Sean Seibert**, unit commander.

Canned goods and clothing collected from the soldiers were given to the SAAFE House, a shelter for abused women and their children. Soldiers' donations of nearly $200 bought holiday treats and books for the children, and the unit coordinated with Wal-Mart, Kroger, and Appletree to provide donations of food items.

'Santa' returning Army gratitude and cheer back to the community.

"I really wish that we could have done more," said **Cpl. William Allen**, project coordinator. "I feel really good, and I hope that we will be positive role models for the community."

The unit's community service began with an adopt-a-highway program, then blossomed into a community awareness program, and culminated with the Christmas charity event.

ROTC recons the space shuttle

University of Florida ROTC engineer and science majors recently reconned the Kennedy Space Center shuttle launch complex to observe the practical results of combining their study of science and engineering with military leadership. The Florida visit was coordinated by **Maj. Michael Reichard**, a shuttle launch and landing team member and Individual Ready Reservist attached to the university.

ROTC cadets shuttle around.

The Space Shuttle provides routine access to low earth orbit in manned orbiters for scientific and aerospace research. It is also a model for integrating thermodynamics, aerospace, mechanical, electrical and environmental engineering into a functioning system. The cadets observed the operational aspects of a mission; leadership, communication, planning, and processing of a Space Shuttle for flight.

They observed mission preparation on Endeavour in the Orbiter Processing Facility, and on Columbia on Launch Pad 39B.

The fall of Lenin

After a particularly rough day in Addis Ababa, **Vladimir Ilyich Lenin** found himself resting, perhaps significantly, on his left side in a neighborhood dump.

Lenin - leaning very far to the left.

Discovered in December by **Lt.Col. Earle Partington**, an Army Reserve attaché, Lenin's 42-ton statue was originally placed in a square in Addis Ababa by the former communist government of Ethiopia. When that government was overthrown in the revolution three years ago, the people of Addis Ababa pulled Lenin down and dumped him in the yard of a government garage, where it remains today.

People

Runner passes 10,000 mile mark

SFC Matthew Dubois recently earned the Army's exclusive "Run For Your Life 10,000 Mile Award."

"Start slow, set goals, keep running!"

The award recognizes soldiers who have run and recorded 10,000 miles as part of the Army's "Run For Your Life" program, which encourages soldiers to stay in shape and record the miles they run. Awards are given for distances from 50 to 20,000 miles.

He says that while he loves to run, he also does it to say in shape. "It's part of being a soldier," said Dubois. "My job is working with soldiers. That means I have to stay in shape to keep up with them."

His advice? "If your body tells you 'today's not a good day to run,' don't do it. Start out slow. Set yourself some goals. Keep running."

DNA briefing needles a general

Pentagon briefings can be pretty painful, but when he accepted an invitation to one recently, **Brig. Gen. Paul Bergson** didn't know that he'd bleed during the presentation.

Forever known.

Bergson, Deputy Chief, Army Reserve (IMA), quickly discovered that he was slated to become the first Army Reserve soldier (other than basic trainees) to have blood drawn for DNA identification.

Each soldier's DNA profile is unique. That makes DNA identification a flawless method of casualty identification. With every soldier on file with the Department of Defense's new DNA repository, there should be no more unknown battle deaths in future conflicts.

Sampling will begin for Army Reservists in 1995, and will take five years to complete. New USAR soldiers are already being sampled when they go through basic training.

The DNA sample consists of a bloodstain card that also contains a fingerprint, a signature, and a bar code. One such card will stay with each soldier's medical records, while another card and an oral saliva swab will be stored in the central depository.

Iraqi big gun finds new home

Last summer the 79th Military Police Company, Rochester, Minn., presented the city of Rochester with an Iraqi anti-aircraft gun as a memorial to all soldiers who participated in Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. The city refurbished the gun, made safety modifications, then situated the gun in Soldiers Field Memorial Park.

Thousands watch as gun moves to new home.

While serving in the Middle East during the war, a group of 79th MPs acquired an abandoned Iraqi anti-aircraft gun, but the Army soon took possession. Ordinarily enemy equipment seized during a war is sent to the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, Cal. for military training exercises. But **Sgt. Neal Pence** and **Cpl. Matt Mueller** enlisted the help of U.S. Congressman **Tim Penny** and **Mayor Chuck Hazama** to regain the gun for the city's military memorial.

BOSNIA BOUND

421st Quartermaster rigs air drops for Bosnian relief operation.

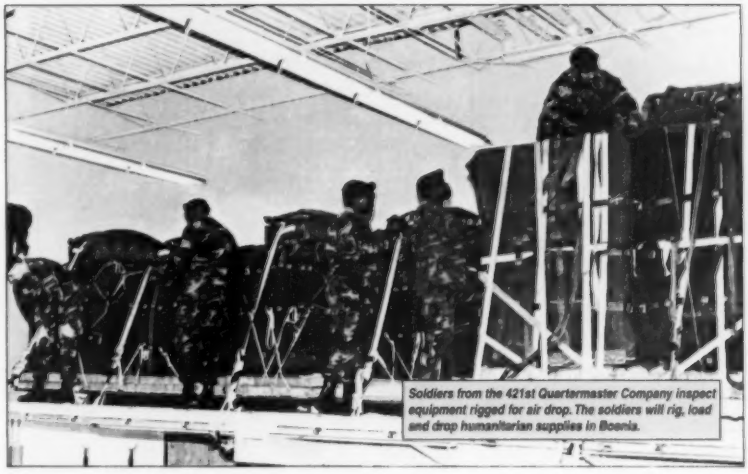
by Annie L. Simmons

Army Reservists from the 421st Quartermaster Company (Air Drop Supply), Fort Valley, Ga. spent three weeks in Germany preparing and rigging humanitarian relief items for air drop in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

This type of duty is not new to the soldiers of the 421st. Three years ago the company was mobilized and deployed to support Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. The unit was sent to Saudi Arabia, where they were attached to the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) at King Khalid Military City. They rigged and loaded C-130 aircraft with ammunition, rations, water and ordnance for air drop into the combat zone.

Immediately following Desert Storm, the soldiers gave the same support in Operation Provide Comfort by giving humanitarian assistance to the Kurdish refugees along the Turkish-Iraqi border.

Soldiers from the 861st Quartermaster Co., Nashville, Tenn. and the 824th Quartermaster Co., Fort Bragg, N.C. are also deploying in support of Bosnian relief efforts. ★



Soldiers from the 421st Quartermaster Company inspect equipment rigged for air drop. The soldiers will rig, load and drop humanitarian supplies in Bosnia.

IN REVIEW

The Bridge at Remagen, by Ken Hechler. Pictorial Histories, 1993. 232p. $12.95. (406) 549-8488. A blow-by-blow story of the capture of the Remagen Bridge; the only remaining bridge over the Rhine and the final barrier for German forces in the West.

Conquest, by Hugh Thomas. Simon & Schuster, 1994. 800p. $30.00. (212) 698-7541. A detailed narrative history of the struggle between Cortés and Montezuma and the conquest of Mexico.

The Commandos, by Douglas C. Waller. Simon & Schuster, 1994. 380p. $23.00. A revealing look at U.S. special operations forces, including Army Green Berets, Navy Seals and Delta Force commandos during the Persian Gulf War.

Frontier Defense in the Civil War, by David Smith. Texas A&M. 1992. 230p. $14.95pb. (800) 826-8911. A detailed study of Texas Rangers and volunteers fighting to keep the frontier secure during the Civil War.

Round the Clock, by Philip Kaplan and Jack Currie. Random House. 1993. 234p. $50.00 A stunning, beautifully illustrated history of the 8th Air Force during World War II: tracing the evolution of daylight precision bombing of Germany.

Dangerous Passage, by William Chalfant. University of Oklahoma Press. 1994. 333p. $29.95. (405) 325-5111. The story of Americans traveling over the rough, rutted, dangerous Santa Fe Trail in the mid-1800's.

Listen up!

While the National Guard has primary responsibility for domestic assistance, recent events have demonstrated that state resources can quickly reach a limit. Assistance could be provided by the federal reserve if access were available. Toward that end, the Omnibus Legislative package for FY95 includes the 25K call-up provision which, if approved, would increase accessibility to the Army Reserve.

Soldier's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) premiums are going up from eight cents to nine cents for each $1000 of coverage. Beginning July 1, 1994 the monthly premium for the maximum of $200,000 of coverage will increase from $16 to $18. The increase is the first in ten years.

Army researchers are developing the ultimate in camouflage uniforms – ones that change color to match the background environment. The "chameleon"-type uniforms would allow soldiers to blend in with their surroundings at all times. A goal is to camouflage a soldier passing from a "woods" setting of greens and browns to a "wheatfield" setting of oranges, tans and browns in seconds.

Field Manual 100-5 "Operations" is now on CD-ROM. The disk includes the warfighting manual, plus an entire reference library of related books, glossaries, maps, charts and teaching tutorials to make the single CD a complete training package.

The 95th's "Iron Men of Metz"

The Army Reserve's 95th Division (Training), based in Oklahoma City, Okla. fought in World War II as the 95th Infantry Division and earned the motto "Iron Men of Metz." During more than 100 continuous days in combat, the 95th seized more than 439 populations centers, including Germany's ninth largest city, Dortmund.

Taking momentary cover, the 95th's "Iron Men" fight a fierce battle for the city of Metz.

The division was established in 1918 at Camp Sherman, Ohio; organized again in 1921 at Oklahoma City; and ordered to active service in July 1942. Most of its strength came from the Midwest, with soldiers pulled from the regular Army, National Guard, Army Reserve and draftees. The division trained nationwide at sites in Texas, Louisiana, the California desert, Pennsylvania and the West Virginia maneuver area prior to its European deployment in fall 1944.

From England, the 95th crossed into France and bivouacked in early October, preparing to enter combat as part of Lt.Gen. George Patton's Third Army. They entered the line on October 19 in the Moselle River bridgehead sector south of Metz, France. The 95th took the offensive in November. Seven days later the 20th Corps ordered the division to cross the Moselle River and advance on the fortress city of Metz.

Metz had never before been taken by military assault. In 1941 the German army modernized the 28 steel and concrete bastions built in 1912 and added 210mm and 105mm guns to the revolving steel turrets. With the fortress, the Germans had successfully fought off every Allied attack on the position during the war.

Troops of the 95th linked up with the 5th Division and engaged in fierce combat at Metz, It ended only after a hand-to-hand fight with 300 Germans making a "last ditch" defense. By November 21, the fall of Metz "was something to write home about," according to the official history of the 95th. The division also captured Lt.Gen. Heinrich Kittel, commander of the fortress city and the 462nd Volksgrenadier Division.

War correspondents covering the battle gave the 95th the nickname "Bravest of the Brave," a title also bestowed on Napoleon's Marshal Ney for his rear-guard action from Moscow in 1812. Meanwhile, the German defenders of Metz began calling the division "The Iron Men of Metz," a nickname officially bestowed on the division in 1967.

In late November 1944, the division seized Boulaise, a vital communications center. After several other engagements including Saarlautern - a stronghold of the Siegfried Line, the Division was called upon to help hold the Third Army front while other divisions raced to the rescue of Bastogne during the Battle of the Bulge. The "Bravest of the Brave" then advanced to the Rhine and captured Hamm, Kamen and Dortmund. The 95th was driving north of Leipzig when Victory in Europe Day arrived.

The division returned to the United States in July 1945 and began retraining for the Pacific theater, but the Japanese surrendered before the 95th deployed.

More than 5,200 medals were awarded to troops of the "Victory Division" including two Medals of Honor during their 12 months of combat. The division lost 1,128 killed in action, 4,783 wounded in action, 394 missing, 3,834 non-battle casualties and 65 captured. ★

By Maj. Tom Vance

A 95th Infantry Division artilleryman pauses before moving into battle.

MAILCALL

Dusty, I hope you're fine.

AS I READ THE POEM IN THE story "Heroines of Healing" [Winter 1994] I felt something stir inside me. I felt like I could cry. The article brought my thoughts back to the days I spent in Vietnam.

I wasn't infantry or a chopper pilot then, I was a field medic with an armored cavalry unit.

I thought about the poem and I wish I could reach out to Dusty so I could thank her. I was one of those 133,447 wounded admitted to a medical treatment facility in Vietnam. It was the 93rd Evac in Long Binh on 13 April 1970. I had been run over by an armored personnel carrier; my reason for being at the 93rd.

I don't remember any names of the nurses during my short time there, as I was quickly shipped back to a naval hospital. I do remember there was a nurse there for me, taking my vital signs. Maybe she was one of many who had done 12 hours on… I remember the smile my nurse had on her face.

I hope Dusty is fine and doing OK. Maybe one day she can tell people she was in Vietnam. I'd want people to know she was my nurse.

Gary Goldsmith
Fairfield, Maine

Supply some help, please.

I'VE BEEN A SUPPLY SERGEANT for eight years, and not once have I been able to apply for the Army Supply Excellence awards program. Yeah, I'd like some recognition, but our command either doesn't announce when they're selecting units or they don't give us time to get ready.

What do we have to do to get a fair chance?

SSgt. Walden Maxwell
St. Louis, Mo.

Keep prodding the supply personnel all the way up your chain of command. They have the answer.

Guidance for the 1994 Supply Excellence Award program will be published this summer, and your higher command should put out their guidance soon thereafter. AR 710-2, Appendix B, B-5 b.(5) recommends that the results of the Command Supply Discipline Program evaluations be used to identify participants for the Army Supply Excellence Awards. Hey, if you win, you'll get an all expense paid three-day vacation to Washington, D.C.!

"Studying" for retirement.

I SPENT SLIGHTLY LESS THAN eight years on active duty, another seven in an active Army Reserve unit, nearly three in the National Guard. Now I'm in the Individual Ready Reserve.

Is it possible to complete my 20-year service while in the IRR by doing correspondence courses exclusively?

Also, will my retirement be based on my grade at retirement (CWO3) or my highest rank attained (Major)?

CWO2 Temple C. Moore
Alexandria, Va.

Buy a pencil sharpener and some new reading glasses. You'll earn one retirement point for every three correspondence credit hours you complete (AR 140-185). For a "qualifying year" you'll need 50 points, of which 15 are automatically awarded to you for membership. To earn the additional 35 points, you'll need to complete 105 credit hours of correspondence courses within one retirement year. That's, um, arduous. But if you do, you'll retire as a Major. According to AR 135-180, your retired grade is the highest grade you held for at least 185 days.

Scout Jamboree.

AS A BOY SCOUT LEADER AND A member of the IRR, I was pleased to see the article [Winter, 1994] about Army support to the 1993 National Scout Jamboree held at Fort A.P. Hill, Va. I have been on the security staff for the last two jamborees and we could not have survived without that support.

You refer, however, to the "1993 annual" jamboree. The National Scout Jamboree is held every four years.

I enjoy your magazine. Keep up the good work.

WO1 J. Michael Dwyer
Panama City, Fl.

Abbrev. "rank"les some.

WHY DOES ARMY RESERVE MAGazine continue to use outdated abbreviations for rank? It seems that the abbreviations we presently use have been in place long enough to be the standard. Why give the impression we're slow to change?

Maj. Paul Scheid
Trenton, N.J.

We follow the style used by most military magazines that are intended for both military and civilian audiences. It's not "AG-style" or "Associated Press-style," but a combination of both. That's why a CPT is a Capt., but an SFC is an SFC.

Make sense? Nah. But we try to be consistent.

Warrant Officer school demands excellence.

YOU STATE THAT WARRANT OFficers are appointed on the basis of their "technical and tactical expertise" [Winter, 1993/94]. The subtlety here is that the qualifiers are transposed, since the definition is that they will be appointed on their "tactical and technical expertise." In other words, soldier first. This is the key to the philosophy behind the Warrant Officer Entry Level Course at Fort McCoy, Wis.

In the old days, Warrant Officers were kindly technicians who went about their business without much leadership role or demands placed on them. Today,

they are very much in the chain of command, as they should be. This is underscored by the fact that CWO2s and higher are commissioned. This is a level of accountability that the older Warrant Officers never had.

I was the oldest WOC ever to graduate from the program at Fort McCoy up to that time. What is abundantly true is that the program is extremely demanding in leadership, academics, and especially physical requirements. Right up front, during the orientation, they told us that the course was geared to the "younger man," which it was.

I thought that being able to score a 220 on the APFT was good enough. As it turned out, it was marginal at best, since many of my classmates were half my age. The rationale for demanding a higher level of achievement than that required by regulations was that "You can't lead from behind." As it turns out, they were right.

The older WOC, because of age and greater leadership experience, has the advantage in academics and military subjects. The younger WOC is better able to adjust to the physical demands of the course. No one has the advantage. The course is equally demanding for all.

CWO2 Arthur E. Woodgate
Rhinebeck, N.Y.

A.T. call home!

AS AN ARMY RESERVE OFFICER IN a Special Operations Command unit I make scores of phone calls from my home coordinating with active duty units for exercises, not to mention keeping the reserve soldiers and chain-of-command informed as the situation changes.

My reserve-related phone calls cost me anywhere from $20 – $80 a month to conduct Army Reserve business from my civilian job during regular business hours and from my home in the evenings and weekends.

In talking to personnel in my unit I've been told that telephone credit cards are not allowed for reserve soldiers. I've also been told that they are allowed, but the unit must include a dollar amount in its budget to cover expected costs.

Perhaps you could advise me, and all the other reservists eating the cost each month, what the process is to get a telephone credit card?

William H. Strouse, Jr.
Odenton, Md.

This is something that your unit will have to provide. Reservists can and do get telephone credit cards, if they convince their boss that they have a need. Credit cards are just that – an extension of credit, so someone has to budget for and pay the bill. Your supporting Information Management folks will be able to help you with the specific process to get a card.

You can also request reimbursement for expenses on an SF1164 "Claim for Reimbursement for Expenditures."

Low rank for high calling.

I HAVE BEEN A CHAPLAIN'S ASSISTant in the Army Reserve for over ten years, and I have had an extremely difficult time getting beneficial training as a 71M. I think all units should be better educated about our roles in the Army.

We are often slotted for low ranks and are often given menial jobs.

A chaplain's assistant is often considered a peer by the soldier going through a crisis. Soldiers feel comfortable discussing their problems with us. I have worked with terminally ill children, burn victims, rape victims, suicidal trainees, veterans, etc., as a chaplain's assistant.

I feel strongly that many Reservists and unit leaders do not fully understand how valuable we are as members of the Army Reserve.

Sgt. Beatrice Wallace
Suwanee, Ga.

Happy 40th Anniversary.

AS A MEMBER OF THE ARMY RESERVE for many years, thank you for continually putting out a magazine that is truly professional in both appearance and content. The only recommendation I can make is that it should be printed more frequently. The color, photography and writing is unequalled. Please continue your "award-winning" effort that keeps us informed as well as reminded of why we choose to serve.

MSgt. Joseph E. Korinchak
Gibsonia, Pa.

What a letter! And golly, it so happens I have just enough room to squeeze it in....

Thanks for your kind remarks. This issue opens the 40th Anniversary Year of Army Reserve magazine, and I'm printing your letter as a way of recognizing those many hard-working editors and writers who have toiled to make the magazine worth reading.

Issue number one was published in November 1954 as The Army Reservist. In March 1964 we became The Army Reserve Magazine. With a circulation of 665,000, today's Army Reserve is the largest circulating military magazine in the United States.

The magazine "staff" consists of a lonely editor and his computer, and dozens of "freelancers" in units around the United States (and the world) who discover and write interesting tales about the rest of us. Two former editors, good friends both, are retiring this spring – Lt.Col. Art House and Lt.Col. Bob Pratt.

So join me as I raise a rehydrated packet of Drink, Artificial, Orange Flavor Added to toast you readers, you writers, to wish Art and Bob a good retirement, and most importantly, to wish Army Reserve a Happy 40th!

We want to hear from you. Write ARMY RESERVE Magazine, Attn: Mailcall, 1815 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 203, Arlington, VA 22209-1805. We can't print every letter, but we'll try to present a cross-section of views, opinions and questions of general interest. Your letter may be edited to save space.

Army Shorts

RC COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT COURSE OFFERED

The Reserve Component Multifunctional Combat Service Support Course (RCMCSS) is designed to provide logistics training to captains and field grade officers. The course is taught on-site to sponsoring USAR commands by instructors from the U.S. Army Logistics Management College, Fort Lee, Va.

The two-week, 88-hour course trains officers to assume duties in a multifunctional combat service support organization. Training is conducted in: battlefield sustainment, fixing the force, fueling the force, arming the force, sustaining the force, health services support, moving the force, protecting the sustainment force and reconstitution.

Completion of the RCMCSS gives an officer credit for Phase I of the associate logistics executive development course and satisfies course prerequisites for awarding the functional area 90A.

If you have questions, or are willing to sponsor the course at your site, call Lt.Col. Gerhard at (804) 765-4636.

RESERVISTS PACK CHUTES FOR BOSNIAN AIRLIFT

Three Army Reserve quartermaster companies are each deploying 60 parachute riggers and support personnel to Rhein-Main Air Force base in Germany to pack heavy cargo parachutes used to deliver vital food and medical supplies in the Bosnian airlift. The three week deployments will run from March through June, 1994.

The 421st Airdrop Supply (Light) Co., Fort Valley, Ga., the 861st Airdrop Equipment Repair and Supply Co., Nashville, Tenn. and the 824th Airdrop Supply (Heavy) Co., Fort Bragg, N.C. will augment U.S. Army, Europe soldiers in developing and applying new technology to conduct high altitude precision airdrops.

The Bosnian airlift has provided relief to the people of Sarajevo and the surrounding area for over a year.

AGRs WON'T FACE 'SERB' THIS FISCAL YEAR

Army Reserve officials are confident (as of press time), that no Active Guard Reserve (AGR) officer or enlisted soldier will face a Selected Early Retirement or Reduction in Force (RIF) board this fiscal year.

By offering the fifteen-year retirement, the Army Reserve reached 75% of their overall force shaping target.

The recently opened Voluntary Separation Incentives Program is expected to attract enough volunteers to make involuntary separation proceedings unnecessary for fiscal year 1994.

CABLE TV ADDS MILITARY CHANNEL

"The Military Channel" premiered on many cable television systems in January 1994. The 24-hour cable channel features aviation and military documentaries, histories and current events.

RESERVE GETS LAUNDRY BENEFIT

Army Reserve soldiers and their families may now use quartermaster laundry and dry cleaning individual piece rate services on a cash and carry basis. Previously, reserve component personnel were allowed to use the service only while on active duty.

The benefit came after a suggestion from the field, and was announced in a recent change to AR 210-130.

USAR STRENGTH

IRR - 441,445

Selected Reserve
AGR - 12,360
IMA - 12,266
TPU - 238,955

Total: 705,026

As of 1 Feb 94

"So I told Company K they'd just have to solve their own replacement problem."

WILLIE & JOE

Bill Mauldin achieved international fame as the youngest person ever to win a Pulitzer Prize with his famous World War II editorial cartoons. Though Willie and Joe were soldiers, service members of all branches could see themselves in their cartoons. Now 50 years after Mauldin brought Willie and Joe to the pages of the Stars and Stripes newspaper, they speak again to a new generation.

Army Shorts

TUITION HELP OK'd FOR AGR OFFICERS

The restriction on eligibility for Tuition Assistance for Active Guard Reserve (AGR) officers and warrant officers was lifted by the fiscal year 1994 Defense Authorization Act. Under Tuition Assistance, the Army will pay up to 75% of the educational expenses in a program leading to a baccalaureat degree. AGR commissioned officers must agree to remain on active duty for two years after completion of the education for which tuition assistance was paid.

AGR officers and warrant officers should contact their supporting Education Center for further information once the DoD and Department of the Army implementing instructions are published.

MUSLIM CHAPLAIN COMMISSIONED

A former enlisted soldier-turned-chaplain became the U.S. military's first-ever Muslim commissioned to serve as a chaplain.

Capt. Abdul-Rasheed Muhammad will perform chaplain duties at Fort Bragg, N.C.

NURSES SOUGHT

The U.S. Army Recruiting Command is looking for Army Reserve nurses to serve as nurse counselors, assisting nurse recruiters to attract top quality nurses into the USAR. The job features challenging duty, travel, militry pay and benefits.

As a member of the nurse recruiting team, nurse counselors work a geographical area as the "on the ground" spokesperson for the Army Nurse Corps. They meet with the nursing/health care community, attend conferences, visit schools of nursing and conduct formal job interviews.

Applicants must be a Captain or senior First Lieutenant; must have a bachelor's degree in nursing; meet Army height and weight standards; pass the PT test; and be available to work in the northeastern United States.

For further information, an application packet, and a local point of contact who can answer your questions, contact Capt. Holland at (800) 223-3735, extension 40617.

GLOBAL CIVIL AFFAIRS DATA BASE UNDER DEVELOPMENT

A global civil affairs data base is being developed as the primary source for civil affairs information, and will be available next year to all civil affairs soldiers via a modem system, according to the U.S. Army Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command (Airborne).

Maps, which identify monuments, artifact locations, transportation assets and population statistics, will be quickly retrieved telephonically, and then downloaded into portable lap-top computers throughout the Civil Affairs community.

A prototype of the data base, developed in part by the 308th Civil Affairs Brigade in Homewood, Ill. compiles information in a format compatible to FM 41-10, Civil Affairs. Training and user manuals are now being developed for the new system, which is expected to become operational in about one year.

SCABBARD AND BLADE SEEKS ALUMNI

The National Society of Scabbard and Blade is seeking alumni on behalf of the Scabbard and Blade National Alumni Council. The council wants to form chapters to work with and support Scabbard and Blade companies in Army Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) programs across the nation.

The military honor society was founded in 1904 and boasts over 140,000 living alumni. The primary purpose of the society has been to raise the standard of military education in American colleges and universities and to encourage and foster the essential qualities of good and efficient officers.

Interested alumni should write: Scabbard and Blade National Executive Officer, 1722 Cimarron Plaza, Stillwater, OK 74075.

NEW CHEMICAL COMMAND ACTIVATED IN MARYLAND

The U.S. Army Chemical and Biological Defense Command was activated in October 1993 at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

The new command, known as CBDCOM (pronounced C-B-D-Com) replaces the Chemical and Biological Defense Agency, and the unit is subordinate to U.S. Army Materiel Command.

Its mission is to plan, manage and perform basic and applied research, development and engineering, acquisition, integrated logistics, materiel readiness management and maintenance support functions for all chemical and biological defense weapon systems and assigned equipment. It will also provide central management for chemical weapons treaty compliance, as well as direct installation restoration and contamination control operations. Providing technical escorts for the planned or emergency disposal of chemical agents and munitions and her hazardous materials is also part of the command's mission.

EMBROIDERED NAMETAPES

Embroidered Army nametapes and engraved plastic nameplates are available via mail order.

Nametapes cost 75 cents each and nameplates cost $1. A minimum of three nametapes is required for each order, although there is no minimum for branch-of-service tapes. Shipping/handling fee is $1 per order.

Mail your order to: AAFES Embroidered Nametapes, Bldg. 2320, Knox Street, Fort Knox, Ky. 40121. Include your name, shipping address, Social Security number, branch of service and quantity of each.

VA OFFERS $400 TO MED STUDENTS

Students in their final year of an associate degree in nursing or respiratory therapy, and students in their final two years of a nursing, occupational, physical, or respiratory therapy program are eligible to receive a $400 monthly stipend.

To qualify, students must be members of the Selected Reserve; be eligible for the Montgomery GI Bill; score about 50% on the AFQT and be willing to serve as a full-time professional in a VA medical center for two years.

To request an application, write to the VA Health Professional Scholarship Program (143B), 810 Vermont Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20420.

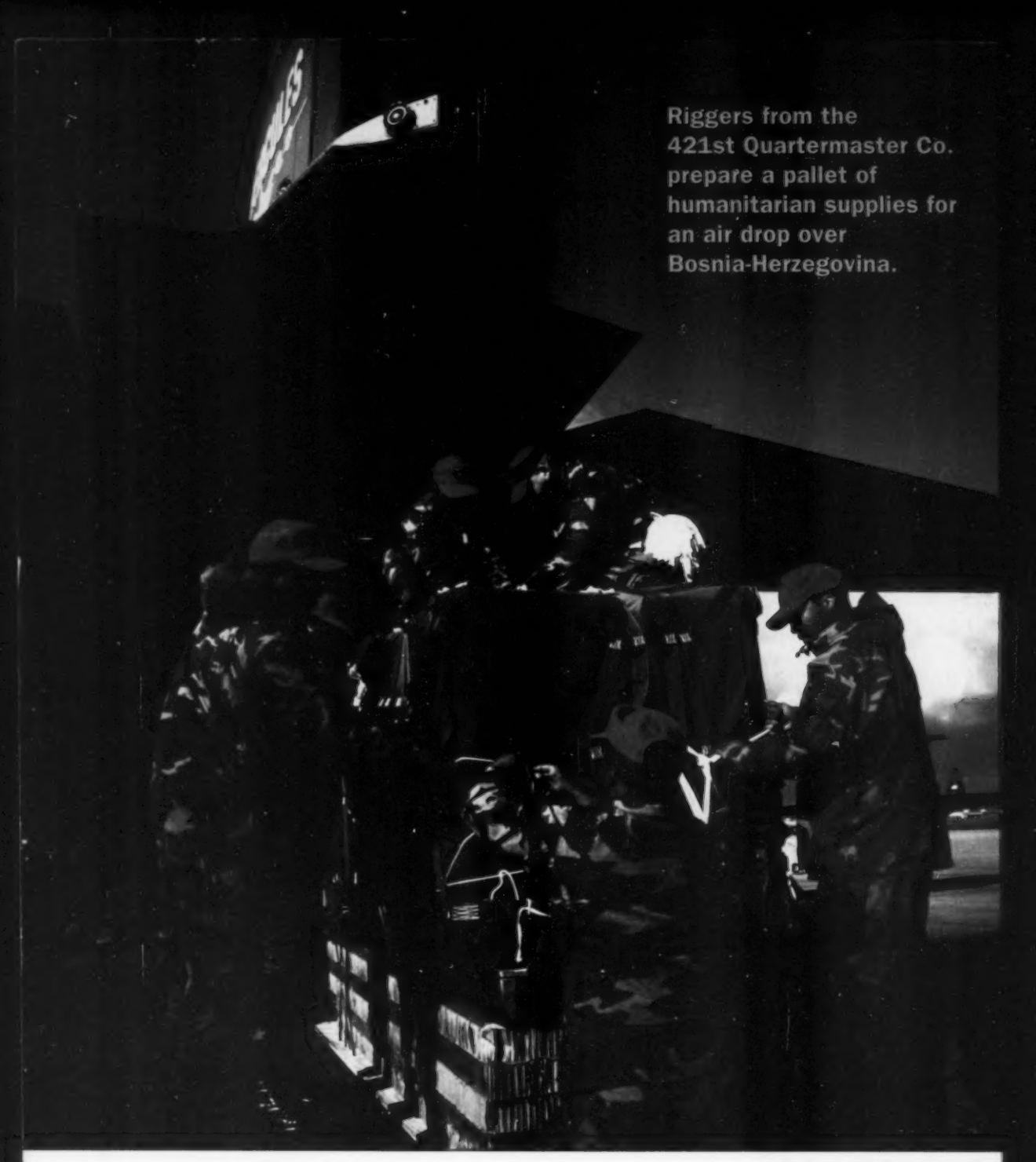
SINAI "RAINBOW" UNIT FORMED

Army Reserve, National Guard and active Army soldiers will be sent to the Sinai in 1995 to test whether reservists can help fulfill the peacekeeping mission there.

The composite battalion, designated as the 4th Battalion, 505th Infantry Regiment will be formed this spring and begin training Oct. 1.

If successful, the Army hopes to continue using the battalion in the Sinai, rotating reserve volunteers through the unit.

Of the 529 positions, approximately 50 will be open to women. The Army Reserve will contribute 41 soldiers.



Riggers from the 421st Quartermaster Co. prepare a pallet of humanitarian supplies for an air drop over Bosnia-Herzegovina.

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